The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,293.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship Himalaya, 1,341 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander W. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 3rd August at noon.

Leave Bombay	August. 3	Leave Mairas	August. 15
„ Carwar	5	„ Coconada	17
„ Narrakal	7	„ Visagapatam	18
„ Tuticorin	9	„ Bimlipatam	19
„ Colombo	10	„ Gopalpore	20
„ Galle	10	„ False Point	21
„ Nagapatam	12	Arrive Calcutta	22
„ Pondicherry	13		

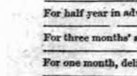
During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



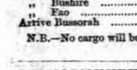
THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

	Up. Aug.		Down. Aug.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Bussorah	27
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Fao	27
„ Gundur	12	„ Bushire	31
			Sep.
„ Muscat	15	„ Linga	2
„ Bunder Abbas	17	„ Bunder Abbas	4
„ Linga	18	„ Muscat	6
„ Bushire	21	„ Guadur	8
„ Fao	22	„ Kurrachee	11
Arrive Bussorah	23	Arrive Bombay	14

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

The steam-ship Kurrachee, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commande. A. Cottier, will be despatched on Saturday, the 31st July at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	1 12	2 0	1 8	2 0
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs. 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 20 fcs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship CITY OF CANTON, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship City of Canton.

Bombay, 22rd July, 1869.

NOTICES.

MAGDALA HOTEL,
No. 51, CIVIL LINES,
POONA.
CLOSE TO THE RAILWAY STATION.

First Class Accommodation for Families and Gentlemen.

THE POONA HOTEL.
(Close to the Poona Boating Club.)
BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay and Poona that the above Hotel has now been OPENED, and is already being largely patronised.

The Hotel is pleasantly situated near the Bund, the Compound running down to the River's side. The Hotel is close to the Poona Boating Club's premises, and the racing Stectie in front of the Hotel. It is a spacious, commodious, new building, and has been fitted up in a style, regardless of expense, so that the comforts of Visitors may be ensured.

JEWANJEE & Co.

Poona, 1st July, 1869.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

BYCULLA HOTEL, at the Junction of the Bellasis and Clare Roads, Byculla.

Jewanjee and Co., in thanking their numerous Patrons for their support, and soliciting a continuance of their favours, beg to state that they have REDUCED their CHARGES to FIVE RUPEES per DAY, till 15th September, 1869, for Travellers, Visitors, and Permanent Lodgers.

Under the present Management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly as an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is well adapted both for Families and Gentlemen, and at the Reduced Rates will be found a pleasant and economical residence even for gentlemen residing permanently in Bombay. It is pleasantly and conveniently situated, being within five minutes' drive of the principal Portion of Change P. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway, and at a short distance from the landing places of the Harbour.

The Dining Hall is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The Table is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

There are also several First Class Billiard Tables, and the Proprietors would commend their establishment to the notice both of Travellers and Residents.

Byculla Hotel, 2nd July, 1869.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL,
A Large and Commodious Upper-storied Hotel.
OPPOSITE THE RAILWAY STATION AT POONA.

A most comfortable Residence, with Upper-Storey for Visitors as well as for Permanent Residents in the Capital of the Deccan on English Principles.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL.—The Proprietor begs to inform the Public of Poona and Out-stations, that his Hotel, which was under construction for an Upper-Storey, to meet the demands of Visitors at Poona, as well as for the comforts of the Occupants, is now completed, and has been RE-OPENED from this day.

THE ROYAL FAMILY HOTEL, which has been Established since 1867, is situated in the very centre of the Station, and opposite the Railway Station. The Proprietor having made extensive repairs and improvements, by adding an Upper-Story, the comfort of Visitors is greatly enhanced. The Rooms, which are well furnished, are airy, and command an extensive prospect. The Hotel is under the immediate Superintendence of the Proprietor, and no efforts will be spared to give satisfaction, both in regard to the supplies for the Table, attendance, and general cleanliness of the Establishment. Beers and Wines of the best quality, and none other will be admitted, will be supplied at moderate rates, and every exertion will be made to render Visitors comfortable. Carriages, with good horse on hire, can be obtained on the premises.

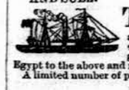
DORABJEE SORABJEE,
Proprietor, Royal Family Hotel.

Poona, 10th June, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.



THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every four weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The s. s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that CURSETJEE DORABJEE (otherwise called CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE) DORABJEE (otherwise called JEHANGEERJEE HORMUSJEE) have AGREED to SELL to HAJEE EBRAHIM JEETAKUE, all that piece of GROUND, situate, lying, and being in Byculla, at or near the new Jail or House of Correction, in the Island of Bombay, bounded on the east by Clare Road, on the west by the Race Course, on the north by the property of Abdoolla Sassoon, and on the south by the property of Hormusjee Pestonjee Bottlewala, and which ground consists of two parcels, one admeasuring on the east 381½ feet, on the west 408½ feet, on the north 422 feet, and on the south 419 feet, including the piece of ground occupied by the Race Course, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the salt batty ground, on the north by the bungalow and garden of the said Joseph Newell, and on the south by the salt batty ground belonging to John Vaubell, Esquire, and the other, admeasuring on the east 100 feet, on the west 103 feet, on the north 429 feet 8 inches, and on the south 423 feet, including the piece of ground occupied by the Race Course, and bounded on the east by the public road, on the west by the salt batty ground, on the north by the bungalow of Dr. Kaye, and on the south by the salt batty ground in possession of Joseph Newell, together with all bungalows, messuages, and tenements standing thereon. All persons having any claim against the said property or any part thereof, by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise are hereby required to make same known to the undersigned, at his Office, No. 10, Forbes Street, within the Fort, within 14 days from this date, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, which shall be considered null and void.—Dated this 27th day of July, 1869.

C. TYABJEE, Purchasers' Solicitor.

THE ORIENTAL INSURANCE SOCIETY, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FIRST DISTRIBUTION, at the rate of EIGHTY RUPEES per Share, will be PAID at the Society's Office, Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th August next, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 3 P.M., and on every following Wednesday, during the same hours, to those Shareholders who have exchanged the Original Certificates and Receipts for "Liquidators' Certificates."

ભીમજી પરશોતમ,
i. e. BHIMJEE PURSHOTUM,
For self and co. Liquidators.

Bombay, 27th July, 1869.

NOTICE.—With reference to our previous Advertisement regarding MISSING LETTERS, we are now prepared to offer a REWARD of ONE HUNDRED(1) to any person giving information leading to the detection of the thief or thieves, who have intercepted 130 letters, more or less, addressed to us through the Post Office, during the months of June and July. All communications to be addressed

CHESSON & WOODHALL,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET.

Information relative to the enclosures of the letters, money orders, hoondies, &c., will be supplied on application.

Bombay, 28th July, 1869. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICE.—WANTED, a CLERK to be STOREKEEPER in the Office of the Executive Engineer, Aden, on a salary of Rs. 65 per measem, with prospect of increase to Rs. 75.

None need apply who is not able to keep Store accounts.

Application to be made on or before the 2nd proximo to

KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

SALE by AUCTION.—On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, the elegantly open carved HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., the property of a Gentleman proceeded upcountry, of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.
THE BOXER CARTRIDGES

For Snider-Enfield of ·577 bore, and for the Henry, and Martini-Henry Rifles of ·450 bore, adopted by Her Majesty's War Department, also of ·500 bore for Military Rifles.

WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE METALLIC CARTRIDGES with enlarged Base for small bores, adopted by foreign governments for converted-Chassepot, Berdan, Remington, and other Rifles; also Cartridges for Ballard, the Spencer, and American Henry Repeating Rifles.

The "ELEY BOXER" are the cheapest Cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of metal, are waterproof and imperishable in any climate.

The above Cartridge cases (empty) of all sizes, and for the different systems of Breech-loading Rifles, can be had with or without the suitable Bullets and Machines for finishing the Cartridges.

BOXER CARTRIDGES of ·450 bore for Revolving Pistols, used in Her Majesty's Navy.

COPPER RIM-FIRE CARTRIDGES of all sizes, for Smith & Wesson's, Tranter's, and other Pocket Revolvers.

PIN-CARTRIDGES for Lefaucheux Revolvers of 12-m/. 9-m/ and 7-m/. bore.

CENTRAL-FIRE and PIN-FIRE CARTRIDGES for all sizes and systems of Guns, Rifles, and Revolvers.

Double Waterproof and E. B. Caps, Patent Wire Cartridges, Felt Gun Waddings for Breech and Muzzle Loaders, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S (late BRIDGE'S) Essence of Fluid Extract of Red JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a preventive to Tropical Diseases.

Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Addresses, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛-pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria. An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London, Bombay:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medica Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poonah.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

W. V. WRIGHT and Co.'s
PURE COAL-TAR SOAP.
Registered as
SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.

This Soap is compounded from our "Liquor Carbonis Detergens," which, according to the testimony of the leading Medical Journals, is unrivalled for its Detergent and Antiseptic qualities, besides being an almost infallible specific for Indolent Ulcers, Wounds, Sores, and Affections of the Skin generally. All the active principles of Coal-Tar, including that powerful disinfectant, Carbolic Acid, are contained in the "Liquor," and are developed in the Soap in a milder form.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a special security against infectious diseases of every sort, and moderates the effluviaof house drains. This effect is produced by the water being thrown into them in which the soap has been sued for washing.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap improves the general condition of the skin, which becomes soft and silky, and after washing there is a conscious sensation of a most agreeable and refreshing character. The face assumes a clear and healthy appearance; there is no liability to chilblains or chapped hands, and offensive emanations from the person (if there be any) are quickly removed.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap prevents the hair from turning prematurely grey. All ordinary soaps destroy the colour of the hair more or less; but the "Sabo Carbonis Detergens" does not produce this effect, partly because it contains a very small proportion of alkali, and partly because of the peculiar nature of the alkali, and the special form and combination in which it exists.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap, from the small quantity of alkali which it contains, as well as from the compression to which it is subjected, does not soften or waste in water like other soaps, and will be, therefore, found most economical in use.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is a specific against the bite of reptiles, the sting of insects, &c., and is an invaluable article in hot climates.

W. V. Wright & Co.'s Pure Coal-Tar Soap is most highly spoken of by the Press. The following is from the "Lancet" Dec. 23, 1865:—"In our hands it has been a most effective agent in the case of various skin diseases, especially of the chronic eczematous class; and one case of psoriasis, which had resisted all other kinds of treatment, speedily got well under the application of the Liquor Carbonis Detergens. We esteem it a very valuable addition to our list of skin remedies, and worthy of a very extended trial by the profession. In the above classes of disease, and in various others, such as foetid ulcers, &c., the preparation is put into the form of soap; Messrs. W. V. Wright and Co., London, are the manufacturers." See also "Medical Times and Gazette," Jan. 19, 1867.

British Medical Journal," Jan. 26, 1867.

Sold in Tablets at 6d. and 1s. each by all Chemists,

And wholesale by the Sole Proprietors,

W. V. WRIGHT & COMPANY,
Manufacturing Chemists, Wholesale and Export Druggists,
Southwark Street, London, S.E.

Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.
Established 1667.

Messrs. W. V. Wright & Co. will be happy to forward to the trade, free of all charge, a monthly Price Current of Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Chemicals, of their special manufacture, of guaranteed purity.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT.

MESSES, MERCHANTS, and RESIDENTS, in Western India should apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane, Bombay, for such Wines, Spirits, and Cordials, as

Amontillado, a choice after-dinner Wine—Dry.
Braunberger, a fragrant dessert Wine.
Clarets, of the best growths to ordinary, in Quarts and Pints, See List.
Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies.
Curacoa, white or orange, in Quarts and Pints.
Chablis, the Wine to be served with Fish.
Cherry Brandy, after-dinner Liqueur.
Dry and Very Dry Champagne, in Magnums, Quarts, and Pints, three qualities.
East India Madeira, of magnificent character.
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil and other Hocks, specially prepared for India.
Gin, best London distilled, dry and soft.
Geneva, best Dutch.
Hochheimer, a light refreshing Wine in hot weather.
Invalids' Port, really and truly splendid Wine.
Johannisberger, a récherché Cabinet Wine
Liebfraumilch, another style of Cabinet after-dinner Wine.
Moselle Nonpareil and Muscatel, the finest, sparkling, brilliant condition.
Marsala, pale Virgin, good dinner Wine.
Macon, cheap dinner Burgundy.
Nuits, a dinner Burgundy, good quality.
Orange Bitters, pure, recommended for use before dinner.
Ports of various qualities, in Quarts or Pints.
Rum, the best of old landed Jamaicas.
Rudesheimer, full bodied dinner Hock.
Sauterne, delicate and fine flavoured.
Traminer Forster, a very choice dessert Hock.
Very old and choice pale Cognacs to medium quality.
Whisky, Scotch and Irish, old, soft, and mellow.
Xeres or Sherry Wines, in six styles, dry and pale, gold, &c.
Yquem Sauterne, shipped to order.
Zara, Maraschino di, a choice Italian Liqueur.

Unexceptionally good Terms to Traders. Quotations given at Dean Lane, Bombay.

NOTICE.

Our heart-shaped Labels and distinctive Coloured Seals, originated and used by us since 1815, are now extensively imitated in India. We beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade-mark Label and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.

TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

We take Shipping Orders for Wines in Wood:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the year 1842;
and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Mark Lane. Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches, Villiers Street Strand.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Columbo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Manilla,	Auckland,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

"MEDEA," "BRITISH ADMIRAL," "HINDOSTAN," "JEANIE DOUGLAS," AND "LORD STRATHNAIRN,"

By the arrival of the above vessels, now discharging in the harbour, we shall shortly be in possession of further supplies of WINES, &c. as under:—

CHAMPAGNE, Grand Vin D'Ay.
Gold neck, 1 and 2, Star.
Gold neck, No. 2.

N. B.—Our Overland parcel of Gold Neck Champagne, which arrived on 22nd ult., has been nearly all disposed of by registered orders, but the opportune arrival of the above will enable us to keep our friends supplied, and regular supplies being on the way Overland will, we hope, prevent further disappointment.

SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK.;
MANZANILLA and ⟨A⟩ SHERRY.
BUCELLAS.

BASS'S BEER.
Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.
ALSO,
Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons,
GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.
Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

BASS'S BEER IN KILDERKINS (18 Gals.)
THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.
Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.
SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xeres; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark.	Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red	—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	16 0
20 0	A	Red	—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red	—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	21 0
27 0	1		White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2		White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry; quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3		White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry ...	29 0
33 0	4		White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine ...	30 0
33 0			Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry, and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old.....	30 0
36 0			Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine: it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety.....	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle.....	45 0	

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine.	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine.....	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, (Repossessed.) Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

32 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co., Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	(Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
39 0	(Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale and dry	35 0
*42 0	(Silver Neck, with * (star),—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	(Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry...	38 0
*42 0	(Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	(Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	(Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Cuvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended...	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior.....	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended....	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant.....	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20	0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1863.....	18	0
23	0	Bodenthal ditto 1862.....	20	0
23	4	Geisenheim ditto 1862.....	21	0
25	0	Ostrich ditto 1862.....	22	0
25	0	Nierstein ditto 1862.....	26	0
30	0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862.....	32	0

STILL MOSELLES.

25	0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23	0
30	0	Scharzberg ditto 1863	27	0
33	0	Winningen ditto 1862	30	0
28	0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated ...	24	0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15	0	Payne's Medoc.....	13	0
15	0	Breakfast Claret	13	0
17	0	Saint Julien.....	15	0
20	0	Batailley	18	0
20	0	Beychevelle.....	18	0
20	0	Chateau Larose	18	0
24	0	Chateau Lafitte.....	28	0
30	0	Chateau Latour.....	26	0
34	0	Chateau Margaux.....	28	0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29	0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf.....	27	0
32	0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf.....	29	0
45	0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old.....	40	0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 23 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23	0	Sauterne	20	0
34	0	Grand Sauterne	30	0
42	0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate...	36	0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20	0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18	0
22	0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped..... Hollands Gin.....	20	0
20	0	Whiskey, Scotch.....	18	0
22	0	Whiskey, Irish.....	20	0
20	0	Orange Bitters	17	0
22	0	Jamaica Rum.....	20	0
20	0	Ginger Wine	17	0
20	0	Cherry Brandy	18	0
22	0	Vermouth	19	0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa.....	39	0
Maraschino de Zara.....	39	0
Noyeau.....	39	0
Cherry Brandy	18	0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32	0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curiçoa, Vanille, Chartreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28	0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS,

18	0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather...	16	0
18	0	Marsalla Z	16	0
22		Marsalla X	20	0
25	0	Dry Bucellas Z	22	0
28	0	Dry Bucellas X	25	0

PINTS of the above Rs. 2 per dozen case extra.

OWEN and OKELL, Fort, Bombay,
TURNER, MORRISON, & Co., Calcutta,
Agents for CHARLES TOVEY and SONS.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land, Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, from 1st proximo, the TOP FLOOR of the House No. 3 in Meadow Street, at present occupied by Mrs. Hern, the Milliner—suitable for a Family—with Cookroom on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

TO LET, the FIRST STOREY of the HOUSE No. 12, situate in Military Square, suitable either for Offices or Dwelling. Also, the GROUND FLOOR of the same premises.—Apply to Mr. NARAYEN CRUSTNA LAUD, No. 40, Meadow Street.

THOMPSON and COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
From the late firm of
ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expan

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

INQUIRIES for Back Bays at Rs. 585 for time, and New Freres at Rs. 215-20. Market firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	10 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
2,000,000	500	all	9 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	612½
2,150,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,020
750,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	355
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of L. & C.	210
1,000,000	500	250	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	145
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1,700
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 50	Elphinstone Land	1,020
2,080,000	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	650
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	1,110
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,205
...	2,000	1,995	Nil	Port Canning	325

PRESS COMPANIES.

427,400	2,850	...	35	p. Akbar Press Co.	2,325
40,000	2,000	1,100	200	p. Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
75,000	3,000	850	30	do. Alexandra Press Co.	625
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750	p. Apollo Press Co.	10,300
20,000	2,000	2,000	100	do. Bombay Press Co.	2,350
...	500	500	100	do. Do. New	585
...	1,880	1,880	100	do. Colaba Press Co	11,400
70,000	2,000	2,000	100	p. East India Press Co	1,300
937,500	8,500	8,500	1000	pr Fort Press Co.	10,500
260,000	2,600	1,804	100	p. Franji Cowasji Press	1,325
100,000	6,000	4,000	625	ps Hydaulic Press Co.	3,900
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,025
200,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	265
...	...	2,000	400	ps Prince of Wales Press	2,240
...	...	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	1,200

SHIPPING COMPANY.

...	1,500	1,500		Bombay Ship Co.	1,200

G AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

		1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	875
		all	80	Alliance Spinning	1,700
		all	...	Arkwright	450
		all	...	Bombay	2,900
170,000	1,700	1,000	10	pc. Bombay United	780
	300	300	12	ps Broach Mills	260
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1,925
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1,510
250,000	1,000	all	50	Hoorjeh Pelit's	690
1,200,000	2,000	all	...	Oriental	1,300
50,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,400

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5	p.c. G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,	500	all	Nil	Treasher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.			
1,½,000	500	50	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	47
800,000	25	13½		Do. China	3—3½
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
...	...	...		East India Bank's	15—16
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	12
2'0,000	150	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	7

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	575
800,000	3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	125

CALCUTTA.—22ND JULY, 1869.

Government Securities.—The business reported to-day were only of trifling amounts at the following rates:—4 per cents. at Rs. 94-8 to 94-10 or Rs. 5-8 to 5-6 discount and 5 per cents. of 1896-97 at Rs. 109-6.

Municipal 6 per cent. Debentures were bought, by investors, at Rs. 108-4 and 108-6.

A large number of Bank of Bengal shares were purchased, for one party, at Rs. 1,675, and a few shares sold at Rs. 1,680 each.

Sales of National Bank shares were made at Rs. 139 and 139½.

At the meeting of shareholders of the Mussoorie Savings' Bank, held on the 10th instant, at Mussoorie, the Directors' report was adopted, the accounts passed and a dividend of Rs. 7 per share for the half year ended 30th June 1869, was declared, being at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, payable on and after the 17th instant.

The Directors of the United Bank of India, at Simla, had declared an *ad-interim* dividend for the half year ended 30th June 1869, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, payable on and after 15th July.

A transaction in equitable Coal Co.'s share was reported at Rs. 1925.

Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares continue in request, several lots were bought, for different orders, at Rs. 202, and 203 per share, exclusive of the dividend.

The market for Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co.'s shares was active, and a good number of transactions took place at Rs. 235, 297½, 300, 305, 310, and 312½, and then gradually downwards in the afternoon, closing at Rs. 305.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 27.

[illegible] th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 27.

[illegible] th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, to [illegible]

[illegible] 28th Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 20.)

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. Atholl MacGregor, to act as Protector of Emigrants, during the employment of Mr. J. H. Blair on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. William Joseph Henry LeFanu, to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tinnevelly, during the absence of Mr. Crosthwaite on leave, or until further orders.

Captain F. H. Thompson, of the Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Madras Staff Corps, to be a probationary Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey.

Captain Horatio Samuel Court, Staff Corps, to act as Superintendent of Police, in Tanjore, during the absence of Captain Rolland on leave, or until further orders,—to have effect from 4th May 1869.

The services of Captain R. A. Chadwick, of the Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern 6th Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for employment under the Foreign Department.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Captain F. P. H. Bird, Staff Corps, doing duty Sappers and Miners, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major-General George DeSausmarez to be a Divisional Commander, vice Major-General R. N. Faunce, lost with the steamer Chedaba.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Major C. S. B. Walton, Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police Central Provinces, on furlough for two years under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Major T. C. Georges, Staff Corps, Wing Officer 7th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the regulations of 1868, and to embark from Penang.

Lieutenant H. W. Bairnsfather, Infantry General List, probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.

Subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, the services of Assistant Sergeon Lewis Charles Nanney are placed at the disposal of the Resident at Hyderabad, for employment in the Hyderabad Contingent.

The following movements are ordered in continuation of those notified in G. O. G. No. 257, dated 22nd June 1869:—

Royal Artillery.

B Battery 20th Brigade, from the Mount to Trichinopoly.

D Battery 7th Brigade, from Cannanore to the Mount.

C Battery 3rd Brigade, from Trichinopoly to Cannanore.

A Battery 9th Brigade, from England to Bangalore.

B Battery 9th Brigade, from England to Secunderabad.

C Battery 9th Brigade, from England to Kamptee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—27TH JULY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	Nominal per ton
	Cases	£1 7s. 6d.	to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	to £1 5s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 7s. 6d.	to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d.	to £1 10s. 0d. ,,
	Myrabolams & Coir bolts	£0 10s. 0d.	to £0 12s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d.	to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamer Cotton	£3 15s. 0d.	to £4 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships		Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 8 0	to 2 12 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Chalmette	Waite	Calcutta.
	Nubia (s)	Wilkinson	Aden and Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Barham, Phillips, to Rangoon.
Ship Catharine Rankin, Peterson, to Batavia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Ellora, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Baldoran, to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

July 22 Fathe Shah Alum.....Esquir Bai Maherd. Jedda, May 16.

DEPARTURES.

July 22 Durham ..... —— ..... ——
Jeanne D'Arc ..... —— ..... ——

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July 21 Asia (s) .....Paterson .....N. Ports.

DEPARTURES.

July 21 Wave Queen ....London.
River Indus ..... —— .....London.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all description; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 27th July, at 2 P.M.; the after-packe at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows:—

Tuesday	July 27	Tuesday	Sept. 7
	Aug. 3		,, 14
	,, 10	Saturday	,, 25
	,, 17		Oct. 2
	,, 24		,, 9
	,, 31		,, 16

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 23rd July, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	Aug. 6	Friday	Sept. 17
,,	,, 20	,,	Oct. 1
,,	Sept. 3	,,	,, 16

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:

Friday	Aug. 6	Friday	Oct. 29
,,	Sept. 3	,,	Nov. 26
,,	Oct. 1	,,	Dec. 24

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which will ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers will in future be closed as Indian Mail Packet, and that Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns will be forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets (Peninsular and Oriental Company). This arrangement will commence with the first Opium Steamer which leaves Calcutta in April.

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale; the advertised dates of the Opium Sales for the current year (1869) being as follows:—

August 9th.	November 5th.
September 9th.	December 6th.
October 4th.	

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the following dates from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the above-named Packets to destination:—

17th August.	6th November.
7th September.	4thDecember.
9th October.	

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes.	After packet.
Overland Mail	July 27th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Aug. 6th.	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Ceylon	,,	,,	,,
Penang	,,	,,	,,
Singapore	,,	,,	,,
Hongkong	,,	,,	,,
Australian Colonies	Aug. 6th.	,,	,,
Muscat	6th and 20th	Noon.	Noon.
Persian Gulf	,,	,,	,,
Bussorah	,,	,,	,,
Bagdad	,,	,,	,,
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	,,	,,
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	...	..

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BENGAL.

DEATHS.

WEEKES—July 19th, at Chupra, of cholera, Hampton Edward Arthur, son of Arthur Weekes, C. S., aged one year and two months.

MACPHERSON—July 22nd, at 36, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, Erskine, son of the Hon. A. G. Macpherson.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

WATSON—July 18th, at Rangoon, the wife of Alexander Watson, Esq., Agent, Chartered Bank, of a daughter.

Now Ready,

REPORT OF THE BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION.

JUST PUBLISHED, at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, a reprint of the REPORT of the BOMBAY BANK COMMISSION. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, July 15th, 1869.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1869.

THE Minute of the Governor General in Council, reminding Local Governments and Administrations that the financial system of the Empire limits their discretion and expects them to dance in fetters to the piping of the Finance Minister, revives a very important question. The Indian Budget is an offspring of the half-formed system of centralisation, which constitutes the *beau idéal* of many politicians. It is, of course, based on the plausible opinion that the aggregate revenues of India belong to the whole country, and that the Supreme Government can alone proportion their distribution to the pressing needs of the several parts which contribute the total. The fundamental idea is that a supervising power sitting at the political centre of the State is able to weigh the claims of one province against another, and to satisfy those demands which relate to matters most useful to the whole country. Hence the Supreme Government insists on having the disposal of sums saved on estimates, and holds that its consent is essential to the application of savings under one head to meet deficits under another, or even to execute some totally new work. In theory the scheme is one for which a great deal is to be said. It presupposes vast knowledge, almost complete impartiality, and something like unerring judgment, on the part of the mortals who are invested with pretty nearly absolute power. It does, in a great degree, provide against the waste of revenue on caprices; and it may, taking a broad view, distribute the collective proceeds of taxation with a tolerably equal hand. But, like many other theories of Government, the system has great and manifest defects. India is a vast country, extremely diversified, inhabited by many races whose customs and laws are infinitely various. The word India is most truly nothing but a geographical expression. The word unity is utterly inapplicable to the state of India, and the mind is unable, in relation to India, to grasp the idea which the word represents. One might well ask how, then, can a Supreme Government, though it be never so well composed, estimate accurately, or even with a rough approach to accuracy, the wants of the diverse countries under its sway? In some matters, undoubtedly, such as railways, which ought to form part of a common system for the service of the whole Empire, the Supreme Government is or ought to be the best judge; at least, we may say, that, whether it be or not, it must have the final word. But in matters of finance, surely the Government of India, when it insists on regulating the local budgets and enforcing a rigid adherence to the primary appropriation, is attempting too much, and assuming that it possesses something more than mere mental wisdom. Moreover, the inevitable effect of the rigidity sought to be maintained deprives the Local Governments of discretionary power, weakens their sense of responsibility, and impairs the very source of good Government. A Local Government ought to know its own wants better than any remote Executive; and ought to be able to satisfy them economically. Then if there is a central treasury, depend upon it a scramble for its contents is certain to ensue, when the weakest, even if the most deserving, will infallibly go empty away. It is not to be expected that the thick and thin advocates of centralization, the admirers of a factitious unity, will give heed to the arguments which tell against the application of rigid centralizing laws and usages to India. But to our minds it is desirable, even in the interests of the Viceroy himself, considered as supreme governing agent, that excessive centralization should be steadily resisted, and existing excesses pruned away. In this very matter of financial administration it would be prudent to consider whether some modification of Major Chesney's suggestions could not be carried out with the greatest advantage to the several provinces and the efficiency of the Supreme Government itself, which bids fair to be crushed under a mountain of details. It is well worth the most serious consideration whether the Local Governments, after contributing towards the strictly imperial expenses, should not have a balance at their own disposal. Of course they would be accountable to the Supreme Government; but by recovering discretionary power they would once more feel more acutely the sense of responsibility, and govern and expend with more diligence. In military administration, in the direction of general policy, both towards foreign States and feudatories, and within the Empire, in having the last indisputable word upon all disputed questions, the Supreme Government should keep its autocratic power. But finance, except that part of it which is imperial, is precisely the department which should be best administered by the Local Governments. They would then have inducements to improve their revenues, and supervise the expenditure. The supervision would be close and minute, and wholesome, for the presidency would have an interest, not now so obvious, in the proper employment of the money. This reminder of the Governor General in Council is pretty good evidence that the Supreme Government finds itself incapable of fulfilling the duty it has assumed, and a warning pointing to the remedy—the grant of broad discretionary financial powers over expenditure to the Local Governments.

IT may not be uninteresting even to Anglo-Indians to note the change coming over parties in England. The Conservatives, who represent dislike of change, no matter what; who resist by instinct, and who, in fighting a losing battle, fail not to leave marks of their influence on the victors, are about to escape from their long subserviency to Lord Derby. Being a politician without political ideas, Lord Derby knew no policy but blank resistance, and since 1852 he has been dependent for ideas upon Mr. Disraeli. Whither that dependence led the trusted Peer and his trusting followers the Bills of 1867-68, and the character of the present House of Commons show. As a natural consequence, and at the eleventh hour, the Conservatives are thinking of enrolling themselves under a new leader. When Lord Cranborne became Marquis of Salisbury there was a general lamentation, because it was said that his political career was nipped in the bud. But ability like his cannot be suppressed in a free assembly. Within a year of his elevation we actually find him, in defiance of Lord Derby, guiding the decisions of the House of Peers. The position even of Lord Cairns becomes doubtful, but only in appearance, as the skilful lawyer would have little difficulty in accommodating himself to the views of the Marquis, and as Lord Cairns must be a personage in any Conservative Cabinet. The obstacle to the thorough union of the party is Mr. Disraeli, with whom Lord Salisbury, to his honour, will entertain no political relations. There is, besides, Lord Stanley, but it is not likely that any discord would arise between him and the future leader. Lord Stanley cannot aspire to the leadership, that is, the Premiership, and would be quite content with a department. When a mode of disposing of Mr. Disraeli has been found, we may expect to see a new and more wholesome Conservative party, for we may regard Lord Derby as already gone. That it will be a strong party every sound judge must admit; and the Liberals must lay their account with having some rough contests.

REPORTS have been received from England intimating that Sir Augustus Spencer will be the choice of the Home authorities for the Chief Command in India. No one can at present speak with authority on that point. All that is certain is that Sir Augustus will arrive in Bombay and take the Command of the Bombay Army. He has great interest with the Court Military Party, and it is not at all impossible that he may succeed Sir William Mansfield. Sir Augustus has the art of making himself liked, and he has the reputation of being a "good officer."

A CALCUTTA contemporary says that the question of exempting petitions in criminal cases from all stamp duty, is now a subject of correspondence between the Bombay and Indian Governments.

MR. POGSON, the Government astronomer at Madras, has submitted to the Madras Government a report in regard to the eclipse in August last. The Government notice with regret this great delay, amounting to eleven months, which has occurred in the submission of the report; which, they fear, with good reason, will much detract from the interest with which the results obtained will be regarded by the scientific public in Europe.

WE see it stated that the Supreme Government, on the motion of the Commander-in-Chief, has decided that cholera camps shall in no case be established in close proximity to the station were the disease may break out. When practicable, such camps will be formed at a distance of fifty miles from the infected station or cantonment, and within easy distance of a line of railway. A cholera camp for troops in the neighbourhood of the capital will, it is said, be formed at Raneegunge.

"OUR announcement," says the "Madras Mail," "that the extension of the Great Southern of India Railway was to commence at the end of the year is, we are informed, rather premature, inasmuch as the sanction of the Secretary of State to the extension has not yet been given. The ships that were said by some of our contemporaries 'down south' to have brought railway materials to Tuticorin, may have been phantom ships, or they may not; but this much is certain—they did not bring materials for the extension of the Great Southern of India Railway."

THE meeting to form the [Bangalore] Traction Steam Engine Company, held on Tuesday, went off with the most complete success. More than the number of shares have been already subscribed for, and we understand that the list will be kept open till the end of the month, when an allotment will be made *pro rata*. We are informed that yesterday shares were actually sold at 4 per cent. premium. This speaks well for the confidence of the natives in the undertaking.—*Bangalore Herald*, July 22.

THE Dutch authorities at Batavia have been giving a most hospitable, or as the local papers call it, "a right royal" reception to Sir Harry and Lady Ord on the occasion of their visit to effect a revision of the treaty. Operas, concerts, balls, and illuminations had been given almost nightly during their stay; and the festivities in celebration of the 250th anniversary of the occupation of the island by the Dutch, alone occupied four days, comprising the laying of the foundation stone of a monument to Jan Pecterszoon Coen, the first founder of the colony. Nothing is said as to the progress of the negotiations for the revision of the treaty.

THE Hyderabad correspondent of the "Englishman" writes—"Heavy rain has been general throughout the Nizam's country. It is curious to observe that the downpour has been scanty in the Berar zillahs and in the country about Nagpore. Berar is tolerably free from cholera, but the pestilence is still ravaging the villages across the border. Expectations are entertained that the Resident will impress on the Viceroy the absolute necessity of interference on the part of the Government of India, to induce the Hyderabad Darbar to undertake the necessary sanitary measures."

MR. THOMAS JONES.

IT is reported (says the *Englishman*) that the Government of India, in the Financial Department, has resolved upon turning to account, for the benefit of this country, the presence at this time in England of Mr. Thomas Jones, Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal. On this occasion the object in view is the improvement of the system in which Government printing is carried on in the Presidencies. The Secretary of State has accordingly been requested to afford Mr. Jones every possible opportunity of making himself acquainted with the latest and best modes of working printing establishments in England, and with the most recent advances in the art itself, which have brought English printing to its present state of perfection. Mr. Jones, on his return, with the knowledge thus acquired, will introduce valuable reforms into the various printing offices kept up by Government in all parts of the country, and also teach Government printers how to turn out a better style of work than they have hitherto been able to do.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 23RD JULY, AFT.

Total sales of Cotton	54,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	23,000	,,
,, Import of Cotton	22,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	13,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	350,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	44,250	,,

Fair Dhollera 10¼d.

NOTES OF A VISIT TO SOMNATH, GIRNAR, &c.

No. II.—RAJULA TO SOMNATH.

A MILE beyond Rajula we enter Babriawad, and the country becomes more wild and barren than heretofore, trees are scarcely to be seen, and the villages are small and far apart. The water is brackish and unpalatable, and during the day the mirage appears on different points of the horizon, revealing lakes with islands and cool scenes, perfectly real-like, except that the ripple that plays on their waters seems not to undulate them but their shores. Lor or Lahor Hill is to be our next place of halt: it was reported to contain "some cave temples—one or two of them unfinished." Having reached the place and obtained a guide, though the day was oppressively hot, the hill—a smaller one than that at Talaja—was carefully examined; but one small and perfectly plain excavation, of no special interest, was all that could be found. There were indeed one or two natural caverns among the rocks, which local superstition had consecrated, but the place is devoid of antiquarian interest. The village is small, with a ruined masjid in front of it, which looks as if it had once been part of a Hindu shrine. Starting at once from so disappointing a place, the Sana Hill, near Vankia, was soon reached. It is a wild desolate place—not a human habitation within sight—but abundance of beautiful peafowl frequent it, flying about from one spur of the hill to another, with a power of wing and ease of flight that would astonish those who have not seen this gorgeous fowl in its native habitats. Close to the foot of the hill is a perennial stream which greatly redeems the view, and doubtless helped to tempt the first ascetics to hew out their dwellings in the rock. The hill consists of several spurs from a central ridge on which are some brick foundations. Bricks are believed by some to indicate the most ancient class of buildings in the province; but though some very old buildings may be of this material, it has not been shown that all brick remains indicate buildings of an age prior to that of stone works. The hill is perforated by about sixty caves, some of them much ruined, but all of the same plain type as those of Talaja. Here, too, one of the largest, near the bottom of the hill, goes by the name of Ibhal Mandap. It is 68½ feet by 61, and about 16½ feet high, with six pillars in the front, but none inside. A modern stone erection occupies a large portion of the interior. About 120 feet higher up the hill, on the side of the same spur, is a cave called the Bhim Chauri, facing the north-east. It is about 38 by 40½ feet, with a verandah, and inside the roof is supported by four octagonal columns with capitals and bases of the water-pot pattern so frequent in the Nasik caves. Round the sides, also, runs a raised stone bench. Near this is a Chaitya cave, 18 feet by 31, and 13½ feet high. The roof is flat, but the inner end of the cave is of the semi-circular form usually met with elsewhere. There are no side aisles, and the *dahgoba*, about 7 feet 10 inches in diameter, is very plain and rough, and its *toran* or capital is awanting; a tripod with a water-pot is now placed over it to dedicate it to the worship of the obscene Shiva, —a devotee, who has taken up his lonely residence in a cave impossible, burying himself in the [illegible] of the excavations consist merely of a verandah with cells opening from them, and having recesses as if for sleeping in their walls; others are halls with cells arranged near the entrance. Besides that mentioned, there are other two small Chaityas; high up there is at least one well of excellent water; and large portions of the stairs that led from one group of caves to another are still pretty entire.

Leaving Sana, want of time and the impracticability of using wheeled conveyance prevented a march to the north-west, into the forest of the Gir, to visit Vejalkot and Tulsi Shyam. The former is a remarkable natural fort, formed by a deep nalla, with precipitous banks on one side and the Rawal River on the other, equally precipitons, and it is defended by walled gateways between these, where also the ground is impracticable for guns. Tulsi Shyam is a *tirtha* sacred to Krishna and the *tulsi* plant or Bhavani; but the principal object of attraction is a hot spring about which superstition has fabricated its childish legends, formed a tank—called the *Sita Kund*—to contain the sacred water, and built its rude temple to Krishna and Bhavani, with shrines to the Lingam and Bhairava. It is in a wild sequestered spot, closely shut in by the hills, with but little room for encamping, but is much frequented by Hindu pilgrims who come to bathe in its *kund*.

A long and toilsome march from Sana, over very rough roads, brought us to Jamanwada. Between this and Biyal, Colonel Tod says he rested "amongst the ruins of a fine old temple dedicated to Byjnath Mahadeo, placed in a very secluded spot, on the left bank of a small stream. The portico yet stands, and the sanctum, in which is the symbol of the god, is in tolerable preservation, but the mandap, or body of the shrine, is a mass of ruins." The name of it, he adds, is *Ad-Poshkar*. Here, then, was surely something worth a visit. Between the two villages he names is a shrine of Mahadeva, on the left bank of a stream, and shaded by a magnificent banian tree; but on reaching it, there were no ruins,—it was not "Ad-Poshkar." After crossing the stream, and pushing on beyond Jamanwada a little, we found—on the banks of a very small nalla, in a bare exposed situation—the temple of Ad-Poshkar; but the glory had departed; neither portico nor shrine now exists. There is indeed a temple, built about eight years ago by a Bania of Kodinar, but without any pretensions whatever to architectural beauty or size: indeed it looked as if every pie expended upon it had been begrudged. It was all the more disappointing to find that this Bania had pulled down what was probably a most interesting ruin, that he might use the site as well as the materials of the old fane for his wretched barn-like erection. A small fragment of the old building still remains, and the ground all round is heaped with carved stones, pillars, capitals, &c.; a large walled enclosure had been connected with the old temple. It now goes by the name of *Adnath*, whilst another small temple, also a Shaiva one, in a sort of low jungle a short way off, is called *Bhid Bhanjan*.

Our next stage is Prachi Kund, a famous *Tirtha*, visited by immense bands of pilgrims, especially such as are on their return from Dwaraka. It is at the source of the Saraswati river which flows down to Somnath; here is the sacred tank or *Saraswati Kund*, and the pipal tree under which tradition says the body of Krishna was burnt. Beside it are several temples in a large grove of magnificent trees. The principal temple was built by one of the Baroda Diwans, and is dedicated to Siva Vitaleshwar: it occupies a pretty large enclosure, and much resembles some of the larger temples at Nasik. Near the temples I was taken to see the image of *Madhu Rai*, mentioned by Tod; but instead of anything imposing, I found two small images of a male and female on slabs apparently taken from some old temple, set into a small pit or well, which alone forms their shrine. The country seems to be infested by wild beasts, and at night fires were kindled at short distances around some villages to keep them off. But more interesting perhaps than Prachi, is the ruins of the temple of *Bhimnath*, two or three miles from it. It is in the midst of a jungle, or rather-open forest, and near a dry nalla. We reached it at 2 o'clock A.M., and the first impression it conveyed, as seen by the glare of the *mashalchi's* torch, was that it resembled *Amarnath* near Kalyan; but daylight revealed the differences. The roof of the nave of the mandap has partly fallen in, but the pillars that support it are still undamaged —ten in number, the shaft of each a single stone 20 inches square and 13 feet 7 inches high, standing on a base 1 feet 10 inches high, and surmounted by bracket capitals. The aisles are narrow and roofed with stone rafters rising from the tops of the wall up to the lintels over the columns, and supporting slabs of stone laid over in imitation of wooden boarding. The entrance porch, on the east, is almost entirely destroyed, but figures of Shiva and Ganesh appear on the lintel of the door, and on each side of it are thin slabs carefully carved with figures that differ considerably from what are found in similar situations in more modern temples. The sanctum is about 8 feet 4 inches square inside, but it is now filled with rubbish and fragments of sculptured slabs which appear to have covered the front of the shrine above the door. A *Pradakshina* or passage for circumambulation surrounds it, and in recesses in the outside of its walls on all the threesides are figures of *Surya*, or the Sun, with his seven steeds: this and the absence of channels for the water entering and leaving the shrine—which are never absent in Shaiva Temples—seem to indicate that this was dedicated to Surya rather than to Shiva. A large enclosure to the east contains a well of good water; others—dry, old sculptured *paliyas* of Rajput freebooters, and *satis*, with shapeless masses of ruins. Hidden by the trees, on the opposite bank of the nalla, are five or six small square Shaiva shrines on which Musalman superstition has vented its blind indignation by throwing out the obscene lingams, &c.

Turning now to the south-west, a short march by roads—even worse than we have hitherto passed over, brings us into a richer country. There are many places of interest in this neighbourhood, of which the only accounts we possess are provokingly meagre and unsatisfactory; but in a month's tour it is impossible to visit every place one would desire; so on our way to Somnath we have time to stop at Kudwar only. There, a plain, weatherworn, castle-like building attracts the eye, overtopping the huts of the village. This is an old temple, somewhat of the same style inside as that of Bhimnath, but with only four original columns in the nave—supplemented by an additional one on each side inserted at a much later date, and consisting of more than one piece each. The walls are exceedingly plain and probably of very great age. The shrine, 22½ feet by 9 inside, contains only a quantity of loose sculpture that may have belonged to some other temple altogether: among it is a *Nrisingha*, with a fish exquisitely

FAREWELL PRESENTATION TO MR. DADABHOY NOWROJEE.

A very numerously attended meeting of the natives of Bombay was held in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute on Monday afternoon, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee on the occasion of his departure for England by yesterday's mail steamer. Some time since a subscription was originated amongst the native community, and from that fund a life-sized portrait of Mr. Dadabhoy—to be hung in the hall of the Framjee Institute—will be painted on his arrival in London, and then the surplus, which is expected to reach a considerable sum, will be handed over to Mr. Dadabhoy. The formal presentation on Monday was that of an address which had been prepared for the occasion.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee said that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy had been expected to preside over the meeting, and he was sure all present would regret the Baronet's absence. (Hear, hear.) Owing to the state of his health, however, Sir Jamsetjee had not been able to leave Poona; and he proposed that Mr. Venayekrao Jugoonathjee Sunkersett should take the chair. (Applause.)

The Chairman then, addressing Mr. Dadabhoy, said—It must give much pleasure to the gentlemen present here to-day, as it does to me, to meet you on this happy occasion. I daresay you are aware that your friends, admirers, and the public generally, have so far approved of your laudable and disinterested labours for the benefit of your countrymen, as to resolve upon presenting you with an address and testimonial, and it gives me sincere gratification to preside at this meeting and to be able to state that I and the gentlemen present here cordially agree in the sentiments expressed in the address. (Applause.) I now call upon Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos to read the address; but before doing so you will permit me to read Sir Jamsetjee's letter of date Poona, 24th July, It is addressed to Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, Secretary to the Dadabhoy Nowrojee Testimonial, and says—

"Dear Sir,—I am sorry to say that I find myself prevented from being present at the meeting of Monday next. My health for the last three days has been far from good, and I have in consequence become very weak, so as to be quite unable to undertake the journey to Bombay, as I proposed doing, to-morrow. I received a copy of the proposed addressed last evening only. With its general tone I cordially agree, and I feel it is as a great disappointment that I cannot be one of those actually present to offer it to my friend Dadabhoy."

Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos then read the following address, several parts of which were received with hearty applause—

To Dadabhai Naoroji, Esq.

Dear Sir,—We, your friends and admirers, feel it our duty, on the eve of your departure to England, to express our feeling of heartfelt gratitude and sincere thankfulness for the valuable services you have rendered to our country. Wherever you have been, at home or abroad, you have always evinced the warmest interest in the promotion of the social, political, and moral welfare of India and its inhabitants.

Pre-eminently you are one of those self-made men, who rise by the force of their individual merits and conduct: all the greater, therefore, is our respect and esteem for you.

Your distinguished career as a scholar at the Elphinstone Institution, your native taste and talent for Mathematics and Natural Sciences, and your sterling qualities as a teacher were not long in bringing you to the notice of the late Board of Education and the Government of Bombay, by whom you were nominated to the Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Elphinstone College on the death of the late lamented Professor Patton,—and in your nomination the whole native community felt itself highly honoured, for you were the second native, after the late lamented Professor Bal Gungadhur Shastri, on whom this honourable post was conferred; and it has afforded us extreme pleasure to find that during your tenure of office you conducted your duties with credit to yourself and advantage to those entrusted to your care.

From early life you have always taken an active part in every movement which had for its object the improvement of the moral, social, and political condition of our countrymen, and in particular you have evinced great interest in the cause of popular education and the diffusion of useful knowledge. The records of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, the Guzerati Dnyan Prasarak Sabha, the Native General Library, the Framji Cowasji Institute, the Parsi Girls' School Association, and the Bombay Association, bear ample testimony to your indefatigable energy and zeal for the public cause.

For the spread of Vernacular literature and the creation of a taste for reading in the Guzerati-speaking population of this Presidency we are in a great measure indebted to you. In starting the Guzerati Dnyan Prasarak Sabha, the first of its kind in Bombay, and the Magazine bearing the same name, you took a prominent part, and besides delivering public lectures in the Vernacular and contributing instructive and interesting essays to the Magazine, you materially assisted its funds so as to cheapen its price and bring it within the reach of the poorer classes of the community.

In respect to female education your services are not less marked. You were one of a few who took an important part in establishing the first Native Girls' School under the auspices and superintendence of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society, and assisted in overcoming, by their personal influence and labours as voluntary teachers, the prejudices of the people against female education. With the valuable aid of several leading members of the Parsi community, you contributed not a little to put the Parsi schools on a permanent footing.

Such were your labours in the cause of native progress and enlightenment, when 15 years ago you proceeded to England as partner in the first native firm established in that country, with the important object of naturalizing native commercial enterprize therein.

By directing your attention during your stay in England towards the study of politics, you have proved yourself of immense service to India, in being able thereby to represent our cause honestly and faithfully before the English public.

Your disinterested labours in the establishment and conduct of the London Indian Society and the East India Association, and in the formation of a branch of the latter at Bombay, your valuable services in the discussion of important imperial questions affecting the rights and interests of the natives of India, are too recent and well known to require lengthy acknowledgments.

Such are your services, and when to your high character for integrity and probity, dear sir, we add your readiness, disinterestedly to devote your time, talents, and energy towards the advancement and welfare of India, with such urbanity of manners and width of sympathy as to place your valuable advice within the reach of every countryman who might need it, we cannot refrain from publicly acknowledging them, and as a token of our esteem and affection we request your kind acceptance of a purse of Rs. which we have subscribed.

We also solicit the favour of your kindly consenting to have your life-size portrait placed in the hall of the Framji Cowasji Institute.

In conclusion we beg heartily to wish you a happy voyage to England, and we pray Almighty God to grant you long life and prosperity and that we may have the happiness of once more seeing that benign and cheerful countenance among us.

We remain, dear Sir, your sincere friends and admirers,

[To be signed by the subscribers to the Testimonial.]

Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee received the address amid prolonged applause, and then said—Mr. Venayekrao, and kind friends,—It is utterly impossible for me to express fully my feelings for the honour you are doing me this day. The interest of such a large gathering I can attribute to generous sympathy and kindness only. I accept the testimonials, which are more of your kindness than of my deserts, with great thankfulness. If I could consult my own feelings, I should, though equally thankful as at present, hesitate to accept the purse. But certain circumstances, with which I need not trouble you, have made it necessary for me to avail myself of it. I hope, however, I shall not give any reason for dissatisfaction to those kind friends who have particularly wished me to accept the purse, when I say that I shall look forward hopefully to the day when I may be able to devote this generous gift to some purpose of public usefulness. (Applause.) You have, kind friends, put an excessively high value upon my humble work, which was simply that of duty. But I am glad that the address justly states that I am only one out of a number who have worked in the various causes you have enumerated. In my early career I enjoyed the good fortune of uniform kindness from my masters and professors. In the cause of female education, great honour is due to those who, like the late Sir Jamsetjee and Framjee Cowasjee, and Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee and others, educated their daughters against general prejudices and opposition. (Applause.) I may, however, fairly claim for the Students' Literary and Scientific Society to have made female education a national institution, and I cannot conceal my pleasure in being a member of that society and having had a share in the work. The principal labourers in this field are known, but I think I owe it that I should acknowledge here the very opportune and valuable assistance of four gentlemen, without which, I may venture to say, the efforts of the Students' Society would not have been so readily and highly successful—(applause)—I mean Mr. Framjee Cowasjee, Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and his late father and brother Dhunjeebhoy. Sir Jamsetjee helped in the movement by establishing schools in connection with that "benevolent institution" which bears his honoured name. (Applause.) The credit of the first enterprise of opening a way for the establishment of native commercial firms in England belongs solely to three "Cama" firms of Bombay, and I feel thankful to them for associating me in their work. It is a great gratification and encouragement to me, that my humble work, both here and in England, has met with your approbation. I must not forget that in nearly all the movements you have mentioned, English moral or active influence has contributed much to their success. (Hear, hear.) On the case of female girls' schools, besides the active labours of the English members of the Students' Society, we had the energetic, though quiet, aid of Sir Erskine Perry, and the general moral support and sympathy of the English community. (Applause.) In the East India Association, to which you have alluded, it is really the active efforts and sympathy of many English philanthropic gentlemen who take an interest in the natives of India,—(applause,) and, therefore, I earnestly desire that the British rule may continue long to influence the destiny of this vast and venerable country, and to lead it on to an equality among the great nations of the earth. (Applause.) Again I thank you, Mr. Venayekrao and kind friends, most sincerely for this signal mark of your kindness and generous feelings towards me, and I sincerely pray for the true welfare of you all and of my native country. (Much applause.)

Dr. Bhau Dajee then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was at once given.

Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee called for three cheers for Mr. Dadabhoy, and these were at once heartily accorded.

Mr. Dadabhoy returned the compliment by calling for "One single cheer for you all;" and every one present gave a ringing cheer for his own noble self.

The meeting then separated.

A large concourse of native gentlemen assembled at the bunder yesterday afternoon to bid good-bye to Mr. Dadabhoy and Dewan Kazi Shahbudin, who was also proceeding to England on a political mission. There was a shake of the hand from numerous admirers, and then a hearty cheer as the boat left the bunder. A number of friends also accompanied them to the mail steamer, and bade them farewell as she got under weigh. A graduate of the Grant Medical College also left by the mail, with the intention of entering the Civil Service.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Turkey, 21st, 23rd and 24th July.

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 24th July.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 26th to 8 P.M. of the 27th July is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 2	0 13
" Calcutta	26 54	2 17
" Madras	8 50	1 8

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 27th, 12 noon.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan. Latest dates, from Great Britain via Turkey, 24th July, via Russia, 12th July.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 26th, 6 A.M.—Mail steamer Deccan from Calcutta signalled.

Charbar, 27th, 7 A.M.—H. M.'s steamer Lord Elphinstone in sight.

Kurrachee, 27th, 11 A.M.—Steamer Abyssinia arrived from Bombay with Overland Mails.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To "A Caroler."—The subject of your letter is hardly one for discussion in a newspaper.

THE ELPHINSTONE PROPERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In my letter to you of the 17th inst. I omitted reference to the works at Moody Bay; but that bugbear was duly produced at the meeting on Saturday for the purpose of luring the shareholders of the Elphinstone Company into an acceptance of the Government proposal. Moody Bay need not alarm the shareholders. The direction and execution of the works there are in the hands of Government officers having no interest in pushing them forward; and if the progress they have already made be any criterion of what may be expected in future, the Elphinstone Company's property, if left in the hands it is now in, would have the bulk of the trade of Bombay arranged upon it before Moody Bay would be in a position to offer any competition.

Nor need Mr. Ormiston's 20 lacs per annum for five years alarm the shareholders. There are about 4,500 forfeited and unallotted shares, which, if issued at even Rs. 800 per share, would give 36 lacs of rupees; and calls can yet be made of Rs. 350 per share on 6,300 shares, which would give 22 lacs more. From these sources the liabilities of the Company could be met, and the works enabled to progress for over two years, and during this period it might reasonably be expected sales of land could be effected, affording funds for the further prosecution of the works.—Yours, &c.,

ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, 27th July.

A PLEA FOR THE HINDOO RELIGION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I took delight in reading in your paper of the 26th instant an account of Dr. Atmaram Jayakar's conversion to Christianity, and was particularly astonished at that part of the young doctor's statement that, "he became convinced that Hindooism was entirely without evidence of a divine origin." From the account given, it appears that he has from his infancy been brought up in a missionary institution where one is instructed in the doctrines of Christianity only. Making every allowance for his one-sided view of the question, and ignorance of his own religion (Hindooism), he must inevitably err in the judgment he has given against Hindoo religion. Those like Dr. Jayakar, who have not thoroughly investigated what Hindooism really is, commit a great blunder in condemning it from the general practice of idolatry and superstition. I understand Hindoo religion to be just the reverse of what Dr. Jayakar thinks, for the following passage from the fourteenth text of the second section of the third chapter of the Vedant declares that, "It being directly represented by the *Vedas* that the Supreme Being bears no figure nor form. That true Being was before all. His existence has no cause. He is the smallest of the small, and the greatest of the great: and yet is, in fact, neither small nor great."

Now the question naturally arises whether the Vedas, the recognised ancient scripture of Hindoos, is a revelation, same as the Christian Bible is allowed to be of divine origin. The simple solution of this question is a matter of faith, and when faith is the only basis for such conviction, the Hindoos might equally claim the inspiration of the Vedas. Though there are differences of opinion on certain points in different religions; yet they all coincide in one main point, viz. the existence of an Omnipotent Supreme Intelligence—one True Living God.

Since religion is a matter of faith, Dr. Jayakar may be convinced of the religion he has recently embraced, but I hope he has done this with pure disinterested motives.

I would respectfully suggest to my educated Hindoo brethren (same as the editor of the *Guardian* has done in the way of throwing a hint to other Hindoos to follow Dr. Jayakar's example) to study first carefully what the genuine doctrines of their own religion are, and comparing them with those of Christianity, and then follow that which their own conscience would dictate to them.

A careful study of Max Muller's history of ancient Sanscrit Literature and his translation of Rigveda Sanhita, and Thomson's Bhagavad-gita, would enlarge their understanding and enable them to form a just estimate of the merits and claims of their own religion.

—Yours, &c., HINDOO.

27th July.

A NATIVE'S GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

I the undersigned Gopauldass Hurdass begs most respectfully to lay before you the enclosed few lines, about the injustice done towards me under the Reign of our Most Noble Queen Victoria, by the contrary explanations of the clerk and karbharries of the Vakeels here, and of the —— .

On my applying to the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court I was favoured with an order for the Pauper Attorney and I was sent to Mr. Dallas who acts the said duty.

Dr. Dallas was engaged with my opposite party —— and consequently who sent me to Mr. Ackland, the Solicitor, but sorry that the clerks did not take me to Mr. Ackland, and without asking me thus deprived on every respect. I am a poor supportless one requesting most humbly you will pityfully advertize in your next issue, for general information, and at present I am moneyless, consequently the charge for such publication cannot be paid, but on my obtaining a Decree against the said Defendant, I bound myself to defray the charges according to the usual rate. I have sufficient proofs about the tricks of the said —— and —— his head man, and if Court asks me I trust I will show them both by document and Witnesses. I think the karbharree of —— named —— is here, and perhaps may have combined with the Camdars of the Judicial Department, who never here from me, and rejecting of my applications frequently presented to the Governor in Council.

I have presented several applications, about granting me Government Attorney, and at last I had been favored with an order under date the 9th January No. 3756 of 1869 stating that I must hand up in detail about the fraud done towards me by —— and ——. According to the above order I handed up my application in detail, but up to this time I have not been fortunate to get an order about the Government Attorney. After this I again applied to Government for Attorney, and then again and again, but sorry that I cannot get a final reply. I have no other way to give notices in general when I prepared this and reported to you, and at the same time I was favoured with a reply that I would give you my case in English, when you will be favorite towards me in publishing my application in your Paper, I since ordered and endeavoured to get my case be translated but without money no one did hear me; at last by the favor of our Almighty God found a pityful man, who promised me to do the work.

I went to the Judicial Department for answer, but sorry to say that the Head Clerk there who disrespected me and told me that if I die I would never get Government Vakeel and at the second time threatened me that he should take away my clothes and will turn me out from the office. I have several strong proofs both documentary and Witnesses, but sorry as to whom I shall show them, as no one could hear me, though my case is quite correct? I have discontinued my going to the Clerk of the Judicial Department for fear that perhaps he will disgrace me. I have at last hope to hand you up my case and trust you will give room in your next issue for general information about injustice done towards me.

The above order as I think might have been falsely framed by some of the clerks in the Judicial Department, as they were always laughing me on my asking for a reply, and says that I am a simpleton and mad man so that I cannot get a fair and decisive answer, if I shall die for the same. You will therefore publish in your paper, that those who receive a valuable salary yet keep hopes to receive some thing by force from the merchants who are quite ignorant and who seek for an impartial justice. This is all about the adventures befalled on me, and for the other I will let you know how the abovementioned Gang, ruining merchants by obtaining false Insurance for the goods, and how they drown ships by combining with the Nakhwas of them.

I further beg to give notice that the said —— agreed to pay Rupees 5,000 for the damage sustained by me in loosing my ship and I have sufficient Witnesses of the men who interfered to settle about this matter. Now you will consider that if I would have been wrong about my claim, why the said —— endeavoured to postpone the complaint by offering thea ove amount.

GOPALDASS HURDASS,

Living in the house of Kullyanjee Pittamber in Fort near Jewraj Balloo, one of the well wisher of the public.

Bombay, 25th July 1869.

THE TREATMENT OF EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

(Extract from Report by Dr. John Murray, Inspector General of Hospitals, Bengal Medical Service.)

Medical Treatment.

The course of the disease is generally divided into three stages, in each of which a distinct line of treatment is indicated, *viz.*, *diarrhœa, collapse, and reaction*. Previous to this there is generally a stage of *malaise* in which there is depression of spirits, with want of appetite and torpor of the bowels, which are induced by the presence of the poison in the system.

The indications of treatment in the earier stages are to assist nature by supporting the strength, counteracting the depressing action of the poison, promoting its elimination, and defending the parts through which it is discharged from the irritating action of the position or vitiated contents of the bowels.

The poison depresses or diminishes the action of all the organs by which nature purifies the blood. The first symptom of rallying from the most intense attack is the discharge of the contents of the stomach and bowels, followed by the peculiar *congee-like* fluid; this likewise forms the last sign of vital energy, when the symptoms progress from diarrhœa, which is the ordinary preliminary to collapse. In both instances this *congee-like* evacuation is a most exhausting process.

As the poison is contained in these evacuations, it would appear theoretically that purgative medicines were the best means indicated for assisting nature; but experience teaches that there are other and safer channels through which the poison may be eliminated, and that purgatives are most dangerous. Their action is very liable to be followed by *congee* stools and collapse, during which medicine has little power; whilst during the previous stage of diarrhœa few medicines are found more beneficial than opiates and anodynes. The explanations appear to be that the poison or the secretion caused by it is of an irritating nature to the mucous surface of the intestines, and that opiates soothe or lull the irritation during the period the poison is passing; whilst purgatives add to the irritation, and thus increase the power of the poison in producing collapse. It is therefore of vital importance to ward off this stage, even should the process detain the poison—a most dangerous inmate, but in a controllable state. One of the first points of treatment is therefore to soothe the irritation which causes the diarrhœa, and avoid or remove any extraneous matter which ordinarily induces irritation of the bowels.

The most powerful remedy over the secretions of the eliminating organs, which have been diminished or suspended by the presence of the poison, *viz.*, the liver, kidneys, skin, and lungs. In all these excretions the evidence is strong that the poison is contained, and it is apparently through them that the poison is quietly eliminated in mild cases, without exciting violent symptoms. The action on these organs of the remedies employed to check the diarrhœa must be borne in mind. Those medicines found by experience to diminish the secretions of the liver or kidneys should be avoided.

The elimination theory has only a few advocates. They appear to consider *purgation* and *elimination* as synonymous terms, and recommend such remedies as increase the discharge from the bowels, as castor oil, rhubarb, and tartar emetic. The result has not been such as to recommend its adoption by others who have had practical experience of the danger of exhibiting purgatives during cholera epidemics. The removal of irritating contents from the intestines, such as improper or undigested food, is essential, and is best done by a combination of Castor oil and Laudanum; but increased action of the intestines is not the only, or the safest method employed by nature to eliminate the poison. This is clearly shown by the natural cure of the disease when no purgation appears, as in the stage of *malaise*.

There is no known antidote for the cholera poison, though there are few substances that have not been tried. Those which prevent fermentation or putrefaction have been strongly recommended; but hitherto tried without success.

The depression of spirits naturally calls for the ordinary remedy, *viz.*, brandy or wine which, in moderation, is not injurious to the moderate; this is rare when panic is present. Excess should be guarded against with special care, and this will be aided by considering *malaise* as the first stage of the disease. The action of the poison is depressing on the nervous system and the indications of treatment are to support the strength by gentle stimulants and tonics, till the poison is changed by running its course, being digested, or simply passed off with other extraneous admixtures with the blood. The precautionary measures consist in carefully avoiding exhaustion and purgatives. The medicines required are anodynes or apiates, carminatives and tonics, especially quinine in the rainy season, wine in moderation and nourishing diet with little change from routine.

Treatment in 2nd Stage:—Diarrhœa or Choleraic Diarrhœa.

This is generally considered the first stage of cholera. It is marked by copious, light-coloured, painless purging; the stools gradually become more watery, and at length colourless like *rice* or *congee water*. There is often uneasiness in the stomach, like heartburn, with occasional vomiting and cramps. The signs of *malaise* continue, the pulse is feeble, and the breath cold, the countenance dejected and eyes congested. This stage lasts from a few hours to a week or ten days. The watery stools are sometimes preceded by billious vomiting and purging, with headache and febrile symptoms. The secretion of urine is scanty and wandering cramps are occasionally felt in the extremities. There is here in addition to the diminished action of the sympathetic nerves the supervention of irritation of the mucous membrane of the intestines, with disturbance of the nervous system generally. The indications of cure are to remove or dilute any extraneous or specific irritant, to soothe the irritation of the mucous surface of the intestines, support the strength, and promote the secretions of the liver, kidneys and skin. The nervous system, though enfeebled, is still sensible and amenable to the ordinary action of medicines. The variety of remedies recommended on theoretical and empirical grounds, in the various reports, is very considerable.

Acids are strongly recommended by some. Several report favourably of *diluted sulphuric acid*, particularly in ordinary diarrhœa. There is no explanation of its *modus operandi* and many have tried it without benefit. Those who advocate its use combine it with opium, or spirits, and others alternate its exhibition with alkalics, as soda and ammonia. The alcoholic combination of Hallier has been much used in the Bombay Presidency. Its use appears to be cooling and astringent, and less dangerous than some other more active remedies.

Astringents, as cascha, kino, &c., are recommended by some; but if they retain irritating matter in the intestines they are injurious; and when this has been removed, they are not required.

Antacids, as soda, and chalk mixture have often been employed without injury, and in many cases with advantage. The combination of Gregory's powder, with a little opium, is one of the best remedies for removing irritating matter from the intestines; castor oil with a few drops of laudanum is equally valuable

Carminatives as peppermint, spices, essential oils, and assafœtida, are very agreeable to the feelings of the patient, and valuable in stimulating the sympathetic nerves and thereby promoting the restoration of the secretions, after the irritation of the bowels has been removed.

Opiates are of the utmost value in this stage in checking inordinate action of the bowels, soothing irritation, and calming the system. Opium in various forms is the chief remedy. Its favourable action appears to be increased by combination with chloroform as in chlorodyne. The objections to its use are that it is apt to retain irritating matter in the bowels, and diminish or suppress the action of the liver and kidneys; but by keeping these points in view, and counteracting them by calomel when necessary, opium is a most valuable remedy in this stage. There is danger of its being continued into the following stage, when it would be most injurious. This constitutes the chief difficulty in combining it with other medicines for general distribution over the country in cholera epidemics.

Enemata.—This form of exhibiting remedies has occasionally been tried in this stage when there was great irritability of stomach. Anodyne and hot saline enemata have proved beneficial. The form of administration is inconvenient, and not applicable for general use in extensive epidemics.

Counter irritation.—Sinapisms or hot applications to the epigastrium are valuable, and when there is pain or irritability of the stomach, should not be neglected.

Hot water or air baths, wet sheets, cold douche have been tried, and by some are highly recommended; but, even if available, their employment is not generally to be advocated, and they are not essential in this stage.

A watery infusion of *chillies, or cayenne pepper*, has been very strongly recommended by some, as inducing reaction without being followed by dangerous sequelæ. It is more likely to be useful than many of the nostrums which have obtained ephemeral popularity, though the surgeon who brought it to notice died from cholera.

To guard against sudden changes of temperature, *flannel belts* are approved of both as precautionary and curative, in affections of the bowels. In India they are also valuable in guarding the abdomen from intense heat. Belts are better suited for India than flannel shirts, during the hot and rainy seasons.

The symptoms in the earlier stages often subside after the use of many different, or even antagonistic, remedies. It is therefore very important, in determining the value of a remedy, to consider its influence in the subsequent stages; more particularly, as in wide-spread epidemics, the exhibition of remedies must be intrusted to people unaccustomed to professional work.

It is the opinion of every one, professional, and unprofessional, that *early treatment* is of vital importance. For this purpose it is essential that the medicine should be distributed all over the barracks, city, or district in which the epidemic prevails. It should be simple in form, not likely to deteriorate by keeping, nor to prove injurious if given needlessly, and requiring simple instructions as to its use. It is of advantage that the remedy be easily procured, and that it should be in a dry form in India in consequence of caste prejudices. Numerous specific cholera medicines have been vaunted. They are chiefly composed of brandy with opium, chloroform, aromatic spices, and essential oils. The looseness is often checked for a time by any of these remedies; but when the disease proceeds to collapse, in cases where much opium or alcohol has been used, it generally terminates fatally. The most common form used in the Bengal Presidency is the cholera pill, composed of carminatives, spices and opium. What I have used since 1838, is composed of one part of opium, two parts of black pepper, and three of assafœtida. Its power in the *earlier stages* is decidedly great, and no injury follows its needless exhibition. In *collapse* it is powerless, and as it contains opium, its use is contra-indicated. In addition to these ingredients, red pepper, camphor, soda or calomel are sometimes added. The reports of the efficacy of these pills are highly satisfactory. I believe no other remedy is more efficacious or less dangerous. Cholera pills should be distributed in the barracks in *phials* under charge of the non-commissioned officers, to be given to every man who applies, or who is observed to visit the latrine more than once. In the cities and villages in the country, they should be distributed in charge of the police. I have seen very satisfactory results from giving a pill *with the grog*, on the evening of the removal of troops from cantonments to cholera camps. It secures a good night's sleep and calms anxiety, and I have seen its repetition the following night eagerly requested.

(To be continued.)

FORT POLICE COURT.—27th July.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Theefts.—Ismail Mahomed was charged with stealing a gold finger ring and other articles, of the aggregate value of Rs. 23, belonging to Begum, woman, and was on conviction sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Esack Daud and Mahomed Ismael were charged with stealing a brass lamp and two copper vessels, belonging to Mahomed Noor Mahomed, and were sentenced to receive ten stripes each.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—27th July.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

A Liquor License Case.—Barick Govund was charged with selling by retail liquor without a license from the Commissioner of Police, and was fined Rs. 15.

Torturing a Horse.—Rustomjee Motabhoy, a hack buggy driver, was charged with cruelly torturing his horse, and was on his pleading guilty fined Rs. 15, or in default of payment of the fine to be imprisoned with hard labour for fourteen days.—The defendant was also charged with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, and was fined three rupees.

BANGALORE RACES.—1869.

Tuesday's races (July 20th) throughout were capital. The weather cleared up nicely and much improved the Course, which when very dry is a ticklish thing for riders. In the Poney race Mr. Bullen's poney Grasshopper beat Mr. Maunsell's Gamecock cleverly, Walsh on the latter used the whip pretty freely but could not get away with him. The Trades' Purse was a comparatively easy victory for Teazer (Donaldson), Foreigner, with Williamson up, ran a pretty second, Emerald (Tingey) was next, and Namook, cleverly ridden by Walsh, fourth. Volunteer and Teheran were beaten off at the finish, they got away beautifully at the post, and going round the half mile post Emerald lay out and made all travel. The Charge Stakes were won by Mr. Bullen on Mr. Turner's Surgeon Major Meg Merrilies wants more riding, we think. Brown Duchess was last. The Bangalore Handicap added one more to the commencement of Zouave's victories. This horse goes, we believe, to Calcutta, and if so will run in a foremost place for the Colonials and Derby. Warrior ran a good horse, as he always does, and beat off Alarm and Silvertail, who came in pegging away for the third place, meeting on the post. The Selling Stakes were won easily by Smuggler Bill, or rather Knight Templar, whose pace was too much for Comet and the remaining two.

3rd Day—Tuesday, 20th July 1869.

Match. ½ mile. Rs. 100.

Mr. Bullen's	i. g. Pony Grasshopper 9 st. 3 lbs. Owner.	1
Mr. Maunsell's	b. Pony Gamecock ..8 st. .....Walsh.	2

Won easy. Time—1-5.

Second Race.—Trades' Purse Rs.—— with 200 added from the fund. All Arabs. Handicap ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 50 with Rs. 50 for a start.

Ally Askar's.....	c. a. h. Teheran ...8st..... Mr. Rizzack.....	6
Mr. Miller's.....	g. a. h. Teazer .....8st. 4lb. Donaldson.....	1
Mr. Beard's.....	g. a. h. Foreigner 8st.10lb. Williamson	2
Col. Knox.....	b. a. h. Emerald ..9st.....Tingey.....	3
Capt. Maillard's	b. a. h. Namook ...8st..... Walsh	4
The Templar's	g. a. h. Volunteer 9st 3lb. Tyrrell	5

Teazer ran in capital form and won easily. Time—29—1-30—2-30.

Third Race.—"Charger Stakes." ¾ mile. Rupees 100. All officers' chargers that have been regularly ridden on parade for three months before the meeting. Arabs 10st. Walers 11-7. G.R. Entrance Rs. 30. To close and name day before race.

Mr. Turner's.....	b. a. h. Surg. Major 10st... Mr. Bullen	1
Mr. Gambier's...	b. aus. m. Meg. Merrilies, late Girl of the Period, 11st. 7lbs. Owner...	2
Capt. Wigham's.	b. aus. m. Brown Duchess 11st 7lbs Ct. Duke	3

The Arab had the race all the way. Time—1-33¼.

Fourth Race.—"Bangalore Handicap" Rs. 400. 1½ mile. All horses. Entrance Rs. 50 for nominations on 1st July. Handicap to be published by the stewards 24 hours before the race. Rs. 100 for a start.

Mr. Miller's.....	br. aus. g. Silvertail 8st. 12lbs. Donaldson..	0
Mr. Wilson's	g. aus. g. Alarm ...9st. ..... Williamson	0
Capt. Duke's	r. aus. Warrior 9st. 7lbs. Owner	2
The Templar's	bk. w. Zouave...9st. 3lbs. Tyrrell	1

Won easy. Time—2 8—56—1-59—2-58½—a dead heat for third place.

Fifth Race.—"Selling Stakes." ¾ mile. Rs. 150. All horses. Winner to be sold by auction after the race. Surplus above selling price to go to the fund.

Price.	Weight for Arabs.	
300.	7st. 7lbs., 4lbs. added for every	

Rs. 100 value up to Rs. 1,000. Entrance Rs. 20 P. P. to close and name day before race.

Mr. Miller's.....	b. aus. g. Comet ..... 9st. 13lbs. Donaldson	2
Col. O'Connell, N's.	b. aus. m. Nellie..... 9st. 11lb. Rajoo.....	4
Mr. Pilgrim's.....	c. aus. m. Cassandra...8st. 11lbs. Native....	3
Mr. Blair's.....	bk. w. g. Kl.Templar 8st. 13lbs. Tyrrell	1

An easy victory for the Knight. Time—1-28.

—*Bangalore Herald*, July 22.

Reform in Manners.—The Council of the Society of Arts has issued the following timely announcement:—"The vulgar habit, common throughout Europe, of mobbing distinguished persons on their visits to public places needs reform, and the Society of Arts may well attempt to introduce it. The Council of the Society of Arts appeal with confidence to the members to assist in preventing the mobbing and following any Royal and distinguished persons who may attend the *conversazioni* of the society on the 1st of July, and request them to assist in enabling such visitors to enjoy the privilege of walking about unmolested, and seeing the objects of art, like any private person."

On Johnson's return from the Hebrides, a particular friend of his was saying that, now he had had a view of Scotland, he was in hopes it would cure him of many prejudices against that country, particularly in respect to the fruits. "Why, yes, sir," said the doctor, "I have found out that gooseberries will grow there against a south wall; but the skins are so tough that it is death to the man who swallows one of them." About the same period he was asked by a native of Scotland what he thought of his country. "That it is a very vile country, to be sure, sir," returned Johnson. "Well, sir," returned the other, somewhat mortified, "God made it."—"Certainly he did," replied Johnson; "but we must always remember that he made it for Scotchmen."

Novel Application of the Election Screw.—Some time ago an intelligent, well-educated young Welshman came into possession of a farm left him by his father, and being a Liberal in politics he voted at the last election for the Liberal candidate. It happened that his neighbour was a powerful Tory landed proprietor and member of Parliament. The audacity of the farmer in voting according to his principles, and in opposition to the interest of his neighbour, horrified the Tory magnate. Such insolent independence was unparalleled. It must be checked and punished, and the gentleman adopted a novel way of accomplishing his end. The farmer was in the habit of churning his butter by water power, namely, a brook which ran through the land of his powerful neighbour. Here was a chance. The landlord could scarcely order the rivulet to run back to its mountain source. But the supply which turned the farmer's churn might be cut off, and he then would be reduced to the strait of either turning his churn by manual labour or allowing his cream to sour and become wasted. This plan the landlord determined to adopt. He ordered the course of the water to be diverted, so that it might not be used any longer to churn the Radical farmer's butter. This was actually done. The farmer found one day the water turned from his house, and now he has to churn his butter by hand. Will not this vengeance strike terror to the hearts of the Welsh Radical farmers? In future they had better vote as they are told, or soon there will be no butter to be had from the principality.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

THE AUCKLAND ISLANDS.

(*Daily Telegraph.*)

Who would ever have thought that John Doe could be romantic, and Richard Roe sublime; or that a writ of *ca. sa.* could become a picturesque and entertaining document? If anybody ever strove to embody the twin phantoms of the law, which are so busy and so invisible, he has probably imagined beings lean as a lawyer's bag and yellow as the parchments within it—herring-bellied creatures, taking a cold and grim delight in the mischiefs which they cause, and "up to" every sinister dodge demanded by the art of six-and-eightpence. Not so, however; henceforward we may conceive John and Richard as gallant mariners hitching up their trousers with a "fore and aft" jerk, rolling from starboard to port as they walk, and, instead of the nasty little piece of paper most appropriately called a "distress warrant," putting in an execution with nothing less than the Union Jack. "Doe and Roe"—to quote an appropriate ballad—"on the waves do go, wherever the wilful winds may blow."

Her Majesty's ship Blanche, being at the Antipodes along with the Duke of Edinburgh's ship Galatea and the Challenger, was despatched to the Auckland group, as agent in distraining for rent "upon certain premises;" to wit, "the islands and other lands demised to persons named Enderby, by lease dated on or about the 1st of March, 1847, the rent thereby reserved not having been paid." Cromwell once sent a ship of war as an Ambassador; but this was the first time in history, we should think, that a vessel of the Royal Navy carried a writ from the Court of Common Pleas, and ploughed the billows to be the work of a bumbailiff. It was probably the first time, too, that a distress warrant was ever levied upon an archipelago, and that Britannia had to "put in a bailiff's man" for arrears of rent.

The Auckland Islands, which lie to the southward of New Zealand, were granted to Messrs. Enderby by the British Government, upon easy terms, in consideration of the great geographical services rendered by those merchants to the nation; especially in the discovery of the Southern Continent by Captain Briscoe, while in their employ. The best of the islands was christened "Enderby," and was taken up for the head-quarters of a whaling station. In 1849, the Messrs. Enderby transferred their privileges to an association, and Laurie Harbour was chosen as the central station of the fishery. We discover that the enterprise did not pay; the Enderbys got no returns from the new company, and the Government did not get any from the Enderbys. Doubtless there was an agreement, that, if the rent were not paid, the Antipodean group should lapse to the Crown, in whose name stout Briscoe first took possession of the island sixty-three years ago; and in pursuance of that stipulation it is that the islands have just reverted to the original landlady, Britannia. Having a ship to spare, and nothing better to do with her for the time, Britannia has naturally enough looked up the deserted bit of property; and the Auckland Islands are once more "in the occupation of the owner." Before 1806, they were totally uninhabited; and we are not aware that there is anybody upon the little group now. Stay! surely there must be a broker's man on them still—for, if not, what is to prevent the "Flying Dutchman" or anybody else from making himself at home upon the islands? John Doe or Richard Roe must certainly be left in possession; and the imagination fondly dwells upon the wretched official, and wonders how he likes it. Does he wander on the sands, taking inventories of the penguins and limpets, and getting the whale-skeletons ticketed and ready for the sale by auction? Does he label the old oil-casks, and count up

MR. MILL ON THE SUBJECTION OF WOMEN.*

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

MR. MILL'S small volume or long pamphlet on "The Subjection of Women" is intended to prove "that the principle which regulates the existing social relations between the two sexes—the legal subordination of one to the other—is wrong in itself, and now one of the chief hindrances to human improvement; and that it ought to be replaced by a principle of perfect equality, admitting no power or privilege on the one side, nor disability on the other." The whole volume is written in that tone of vehement moral indignation and passionate excitement, finding vent in sustained eagerness of style and thought, which so much attract some readers to Mr. Mill's writings, and so much repel from them men of his own way of thinking in many respects, but disposed to take a colder view of human nature, its prospects, and its capacities. The following is an outline of his argument:—He begins by dealing with the adverse presumption arising from the general practice. He argues that, though in some cases the generality of a practice affords a strong presumption that it is or once was useful, this is true only of cases in which the practice was first adopted or kept up as a means to laudable ends, and was grounded on experience. In the case of the authority of men over women, there was, he says, no such conscientious comparison of various modes of social organization, and, therefore, its prevalence proves nothing in favour of its utility. If this argument is sound, it shows that the long duration of human institutions is never, or hardly ever, an argument in their favour, for, in all probability, no body of men ever did or ever will try "various modes of social organization" by way of ascertaining experimentally which is the best. The history of political changes is the history of a succession of struggles by a variety of persons, each of whom thought his own course the best for himself and his neighbours.

Mr. Mill, however, proceeds. He thinks not only that there is no evidence that the principle which he so passionately hates (the expression is not in the least too strong) was adopted as the result of experience, but that there is clear proof that it is a mere vestige of an original state of slavery in which women were held by men by superior muscular strength. "The inequality of rights between men and women has no other source than the law of the strongest," which law of the strongest "seems to be entirely abandoned as the regulating principle of the world's affairs. Nobody professes it, and, as regards most of the relations between human beings, nobody is allowed to practise it." Mr. Mill then proceeds to assert that throughout all the earlier history of mankind right was founded exclusively on might, but this principle was gradually mitigated—first, as he says, by the ancient republics, and afterwards by Christianity, which, however, with all its great power over human nature, "could not make [men] renounce either of the applications of force—force militant or force triumphant." It was only as force came to be more equally divided that it ceased, or comparatively ceased, to be tyrannical. Kings ceased to be tyrants when they were checked by their subjects or by other kings or competitors for the crown; the aristocracy were checked by the growth of the bourgeoisie, and so forth. The power of men over women is only one case of this general rule. It is the last stronghold of tyranny, and ought to be regarded as such and pulled down accordingly.

Upon all this one observation at once suggests itself, which Mr. Mill does not exactly overlook, but to which he does not give its proper place in his speculation. Whatever he or any one else may choose to say in denunciation of the law of force, their neither is, ever was, or ever can by any possibility be any other law, for law is nothing but organized force. It is the very essence of law to command, but a command can be issued only by the strongest on the weaker. Therefore, to denounce the law of force is to denounce all law as such, and to advocate the establishment of a society altogether destitute of law. When this elementary and fundamental principle is forgotten, it is the natural consequence that the value of past experience should be underrated and its very nature misunderstood. . . . .

Having, as he thinks, exposed the origin of the system which he regards as iniquitous, Mr. Mill, in a very odd passage, proceeds to argue that the mere permanence and generality of this present relations of the sexes proves nothing in its favour, because they have so strong a hold on society that if they were wrong they would still be able to stand. To which it may be replied that relations which have an exceedingly strong hold upon society are in all probability adapted to human nature as it is, and that if they are it is practically impossible to alter them unless you can alter human nature, whilst the chance of altering it for the better is infinitesimally small.

Mr. Mill anticipates the objection that the rule of men over women is not a case of force at all, but rests on the consent of women, and to this he gives two answers. First he says that "a great number of women do not accept it:" an assertion which he proves by a reference to what we cannot help calling the trumpery attempts to get up an agitation on the subject in this country and in the United States. It is to us difficult to understand how any one can bring such evidence to prove such a statement. One-half of the human race, it is alleged, is tyrannized over by the other. The proof is that a few ladies in England and America amuse themselves by playing at agitating for women's rights. Suppose the question was whether a negro population liked slavery, and suppose that the evidence was that a few negroes, who had no other way of passing their time, held meetings and made speeches on the subject at the instigation of a few crotchety white men, rather to the amusement than otherwise of the vast mass of the black population, would not most people draw the inference that the existence of the agitation showed the lightness of the alleged tyranny, and that the trifling extent of the agitation showed its unreality? This is an exact parallel to the agitation for women's rights.

In the case of blacks and whites the evidence that the blacks hated slavery consisted of instances of secret conspiracy, constant local rebellion, and slave codes of atrocious severity for their suppression. Where is there anything like any part of this in the relation between the sexes? Is any union produced by law, duty, interest, or affection, comparable for one moment to the intimacy of the union between husband and wife? It is not merely in law that they are one person.

Mr. Mill's second answer is that men have enslaved women's minds. "Men do not want solely the obedience of women, they want their sentiments. All men, except the most brutish, desire to have in the woman most nearly connected with them, not a forced slave, but a willing one, not a slave merely, but a favourite. They have, therefore, put everything in practice to enslave their minds." Hence men have trained women to look upon "the object of being attractive to men" as "the polar star of feminine education and formation of character," and by way of illustration he asks, if a race of plebeians had been taught to look up to the personal favour of a race of patricians and to a share in their personal affections as the one thing desirable in life, "would not . . . . plebeians and patricians have been as broadly distinguished at this day as men and women are? And would not all but a thinker here and there have believed the distinction to be a fundamental and unalterable fact in human nature?" Like some of Mr. Mill's other statements, this argument and illustration bear upon the question with a vengeance, but they prove too much. They prove that women as they are, as they have been for ages, and as they have become under all the influences, of society, are, in fact, and must long be expected to be, passionately attached to the existing state of things. The authority of men over women, it is alleged, is not slavery, because the women like it. Aye, says Mr. Mill, but they like it because their whole nature, as moulded by the events of countless centuries, leads them to like it, and it is possible that if the whole history of the sexes had been utterly different they might have felt differently; therefore, constructively, they do not like the present state of things, and it is a tyranny. As to the patrician and plebeian illustration it is merely a case of *idem per idem*. If two races of men lived together upon the terms upon which men and women now live, and if they were mutually satisfied, why should any one object? Under the circumstances imagined by Mr. Mill it is as certain as any such conclusion can be that the plebeians would be as willing to obey the patricians and the patricians as eager to protect the plebeians as women are to obey men and men to protect women in the present state of things. Such a relation would, no doubt, be a very peculiar one, but if it existed we do not see why it should be regarded with intolerant disgust. Surely, an old family servant who regards the honour of the house and the good opinion of his master as the highest object of his life is not of necessity hateful or contemptible. Caleb Balderston may be a bore, but he is not a monster. All this leads to a still wider objection to the existing state of things. It is a relic of an ancient system now exploded in other departments of life.

"The old theory was that the least possible should be left to the choice of the individual agent. That all he had to do should, as far as practicable, be laid down for him by superior wisdom; left to himself he was sure to go wrong. The modern conviction, the fruit of a thousand years of experience, is that things in which the individual is the person directly interested never go right but as they are left to his own discretion; and that any regulation of them by authority, except to protect the rights of others, is sure to be mischievous. . . . . If this general principle of social and economical science is not true; if individuals, with such help as they can derive from the opinion of those who know them, are not better judges than the law and the Government of their own capacities and vocation, the world cannot too soon abandon this principle and return to the old system of regulations and disabilities. But if the principle is true, we ought to act as if we believed it, and not to ordain that to be born a girl instead of a boy any more than to be born black instead of white . . . . shall decide the person's position throughout life."

He adds soon afterwards, "The social subordination of women thus stands out an isolated fact in modern social institutions; a solitary breach of what has become their fundamental law."

That this principle referred to is the "fundamental law" of Mr. Mill's "Essay on Liberty" is true enough; that it has a great influence on modern social institutions is equally true; but that it is an absolutely true principle which ought to be applied without qualification to every case to which it can be applied appears to us to be altogether false. . . . . But let us try a few applications of Mr. Mill's principle. "Things in which the individual is the person directly interested never go right but as they are left to his own discretion." Whether a woman shall or shall not work in a coalpit is a thing in which she individually is directly interested. Therefore, it will never go right unless it is left to her own discretion. Whether a child shall or shall not be educated is a thing in which the child is the person most directly interested, and the parents next most directly; therefore the education or non-education of the child ought to be left entirely to the child and the parents. Whether or not people shall frequent gambling-houses is a question which principally affects them; therefore, the law should permit gambling-houses. Yet women are forbidden by law to work in coalpits, Mr. Mill would not regard compulsory education as tyrannical, and gambling-houses are suppressed by law. These are but three instances, but the number which might be given is endless. . . . . It is impossible to imagine any evidence upon any moral or political subject which approaches in force the evidence supplied by experience as to the superiority of men over women in regard to strength. Mr. Mill himself does not dispute their superiority in what he calls, with a sort of contempt, mere "muscular force." This, however, is by no means an adequate expression of the fact. Can any sane man doubt that men have larger bones, thicker skins, as a rule, greater nervous energy, louder and deeper voices, more capacious chests, broader shoulders—in a word, bodies better adapted for every kind of exertion than women, to say nothing of their exemption from physical conditions which greatly diminish every form of strength? To call all this "mere muscular force" is a most imperfect description of a very important class of facts, especially in a philosopher whose theories certainly cannot be said to tend to deepen the distinction between mind and body. To return, however, to experience. The fact that men have governed, and do govern, every country in the world may be explained in various ways, but it is surely inconsistent with the notion that men are not much stronger than women. If they are stronger, and if law is the regulated and formal expression of force, it is idle to legislate as if they were equal.

Mr. Mill concludes the introductory part of his work with some remarks on the distinctive characteristics of women, which he afterwards amplifies. . . . There is, however, one difference between men and women which Mr. Mill overlooks, but which may be affirmed to exist with perfect confidence, and which lies at the root of all other differences between them. It is simply that men are men and that women are women, and that each sex, as such, has attractions for the other which are amongst the strongest of human passions. If these passions have their natural and normal course the result is marriage. Mr. Mill continually writes as if married life were a profession which some women may choose just as others are to choose art, medicine, law, or what not. It never appears to strike him that to speak of the position of a wife or mother as analogous to that of a professional man is an abuse of language. No one talks of the profession of a father of a family. You might as well talk of the profession of eating one's dinner. One of the principal objects which people have in view in adopting professions is to enable themselves to support the expense of living according to nature in the matter of families. One fundamental and unalterable inequality between men and women is that, whereas the orderly and reasonable satisfaction of passions which in the case of both men and women more or less distinctly and consciously affect every part of human life, is in normal cases essential to the happiness of each, its satisfaction in the case of men is a strong spur to exertion in active professions, whilst in the case of women it physically incapacitates them from everything of the kind. Active life, therefore, must be as abnormal in the case of women as it is normal in the case of men; and to refuse to recognize this fact in social and professional legislation appears to us to be precisely the same absurdity as to refuse to extend the suffrage to the working classes when they have virtually become a great political power, or to ignore the superiority which a conquering race has proved over those whom it has conquered by legislating as if no conquest had taken place. This supplies the answer to some remarks made by Mr. Mill upon an argument on the subject which has often been used in these columns, and which he does not appear to us to understand. "I should like," he says, "to hear somebody openly enunciating the doctrine (it is already implied in much that is written on the subject). 'It is necessary to society that women should marry and produce children. They will not do so unless they are compelled. Therefore it is necessary to compel them.' The merits of the case would then be clearly defined." No one ever said anything so foolish. It is not law, but passions and instincts infinitely stronger than any law, which compel men and women to enter into those relations which laws fashion into marriage. The task which nature throws upon society is to take notice of this fact, and to govern itself accordingly and the argument which Mr. Mill parodies stands, in fact, somewhat as follows:—

1. The orderly and reasonable satisfaction of the passions and feelings which arise both in men and in women from difference of sex is one of the great objects of society, and is the necessary condition of its perpetuation.

2. Hence the normal state for both men and women, by which all other relations of life should be regulated, is marriage. Married men and women should be treated as the rule, and unmarried men and women as the exception.

3. But marriage implies the subjection of the wife to the husband. Women, therefore, in their normal and most honourable condition are subject to men.

4. Therefore unmarried women ought not to be treated as if they were the superiors of married women.

Mr. Mill does not, we think, dissent very widely from this way of putting the case. He would probably admit that the whole question of women's rights turns upon the question of the nature of marriage, and the greater part of his book is occupied with the statement and defence of his views upon that subject. We must reserve them for future notice but in the meantime there is some satisfaction in finding in him a thoroughgoing antagonist who tells us fairly that the real ground on which he advocates female suffrage and the alteration of the law as to the property of married women is because he regards them as steps towards a revolution which is to alter the character of every family in England, and to cause every man to cease to be master in his own house. At all events we know what we have to deal with.

** "The Subjection of Women." By John Stuart Mill. (London: Longmans and Co. 1869).*

THE PARISIAN STAGE.

ALTHOUGH the month of June has been celebrated in the habitual French fashion by the closing of several theatres, there has been no lack of novelty.

M. Deroulède, a nephew of M. Emile Augier, has made his début at the Théâtre Français, as the author of a one-act drama in verse, entitled "Juan Strenner." The gentleman whose name is thus rendered conspicuous is a young painter, a pupil of Rubens, and an intimate friend of David Teniers, whom he rallies on account of his realistic proclivities, being himself addicted to ideal, aspirations. The two objects of his affection are his mother, Carmen, still a young woman, with whom he resides, and his master, Rubens, whom he not only idolizes as a genius but who has on one occasion saved his life when an accident on the ice threatened to prove fatal. As for his father that worthy man is travelling in foreign parts, endeavouring to secure an independence for his wife and son.

Suddenly the happiness of Juan is interrupted by the declaration of his mother, Carmen, that she is about to leave him, unaccompanied by any explanation of the cause of this strange resolution. Rubens, informed of her design by his pupil, displays emotion so violent that the young man discovers the disastrous secret, that there is an illicit liaison between his preceptor and his mother. Avowing the truth, Rubens refuses to fight; but offers his breast unguarded, that he may perish by the dagger of Juan. Carmen, rushing between the two men, removes any doubt that might have existed in the mind of Juan, who retires in despair, leaving Rubens to propose an elopement. Carmen begins to hesitate, but is not "lost" to the extent contemplated by her lover; for a monk makes his appearance, and says to the great painter: "Partez, son fils est mort." This is indeed the melancholy truth. The holy man, who had already proposed the retreat of Carmen to a convent as the only means of repairing her fault, now comes to tell her that Juan, weighed down by disgrace and grief, has committed suicide. What will be the feelings of the travelling father when, on his return home, he finds the change that has taken place in his family the audience are left to conjecture.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.

AN experiment is now being tried which deserves to be regarded with more than common interest. The 77th Article of War for 1869 lays down that—"If any soldier shall be drunk, *whether on duty or not on duty*, his commanding officer may, with or without any other lawful punishment, award him to pay a fine not exceeding 10s., such fine to be levied by stoppages from the offender's daily pay." Indeed the whole of the Articles of War relating to drunkenness (76, 77, and 78) have been entirely remodelled this year. Hitherto a soldier was tried by court-martial for drunkenness and sentenced, if found guilty, to imprisonment and stoppage of pay, but the courts-martial from this cause became so frequent, and the loss of soldiers' services by imprisonment so great, that the regulation came practically to a dead-lock. Trying the soldier by court-martial for what very few of that class regard as a crime had the effect of exciting or adding to his discontent with his lot, and did not help him to get over his failing, but the reverse. A second and a third trial made him callous, while during his repeated, long, and increasing terms of imprisonment he was non-effective for duty, and the practical result was that in the aggregate the available numbers of the army were considerably reduced in a constantly increasing proportion. Thus nobody gained, neither the soldier nor the public; the military prisons were populous and the ranks were thinned, while drunkenness was on the increase. This year sees a new order of things. Soldiers will no longer be tried by court-martial for "acts of drunkenness"—except as incorrigible drunkards preparatory to discharge for that cause—but they will be fined by their commanding officers in accordance with the following scale of fines which was published to the army in a general order on the 1st of May. For the first and second "acts" the soldier will be admonished or confined to barracks. For every subsequent act he will be fined as follows:—

If within three months of former act.	If over three and within six months.	If over six and within nine months.	When the four preceding acts have been committed in twelve months.
7s. 6d.	5s. 0d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d. to be added to the foregoing accounts.

It will be seen that the fines are progressive in amount on the repetition of acts of drunkenness, and on the other hand are subject to reduction in proportion to the length of time elapsing between the offences, "thereby holding out strong inducements to the soldiers to abstain." The fines are to be enforced by "an actual daily stoppage" of either threepence or fourpence, according to circumstances, from the soldier's pay. The soldier in every case of fine has the right of appeal to a court-martial. Another good rule is that in all cases soldiers after getting drunk are to be kept in barracks for twenty-four hours; "defaulters, however, are to be permitted to enter the canteen during certain fixed hours in the day, say from six to eight P.M." It will be interesting to watch the result of this experiment, and we may probably look for statistics on the subject when next year's Mutiny Bill is before Parliament. The main objection that occurs to us is this. A soldier must be provident to keep out of debt. The drunkards are of course the most improvident soldiers, and are probably always in debt for some small amount or on the verge of it. The accumulation of fines, if they do not reform the habits, of the bad characters, will increase their liabilities to a hopeless amount, and may drive numbers to desertion. —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NAUTICAL VELOCIPEDES.

SINCE the great impulse given to the manufacture of velocipedes by their universal adoption throughout Europe, innumerable improvements have been patented, and one would have thought that the genius of inventors was almost exhausted. We hear, however, from France and Geneva of two startling novelties. A Frenchman, Monsieur Bluin, has adapted to his velocipede a pair of sails, and in a fair wind skims along like a terristrial nautilus, at a rate exceeding the greatest speed hitherto attained with the ordinary vehicle propelled by the feet; while, at Geneva, an ingenious musical-box maker has actually constructed a "vélocipède à musique." We may expect soon to see an organ-grinder riding on his own instrument, which will singularly complicate the duties of the unfortunate policeman whom Mr. Babbage may commission to arrest the recalcitrant musician.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A GAMBLING PRINCESS.

OF all modern gamblers the Russian Princess Suwaroff is by far the greatest. She plays at the public tables at Monaco and Baden from morning till night, sometimes winning and sometimes losing the most terrific sums, heaps of rouleaux that make you wink to look at. I saw her playing at Baden last year: although she has been three time married, she is yet young and handsome, and in her youth she must have been a marvel of beauty. Like most great gamblers she is very superstitious, and believes in the influence of the evil-eye, as well as the good luck attending certain faces; I saw her beckon a fresh young John Bull to her side, and heard her request him to stand by her for a while, just for luck, and then she gave me such a protentous scowl that I absconded at once, for I felt assured that in my eyes she had detected the evil thing. Perhaps she was right; a married man has no business to admire Russian Princesses, however beautiful they may be, especially if they are given to gambling and fast life generally.—*Correspondent of the "Englishman."*

THE FREE KIRK.

IT now appears that what the Archbishop of Canterbury deemed the "complete failure" of the Free Church of Scotland consists, first, in the fact that voluntaryism, though once denounced by the original leaders of that body, has made great progress among its members; and, secondly, that some one has said "that the voluntary principle was unable to sustain ministers in scattered places." The fallacy of the second statement, for which the Archbishop of course not responsible, has been already indicated by reference to the well-known fact that there are no such "scattered places" in the empire as those in the remote Highlands and islands of Scotland, any yet these have been effectively reached by the agencies of the Free Church. Nothing of this sort was ever done, probably could never have been done, by either of the Established Churches in Scotland or Ireland. It is just possible—a fact of which the Irish priests and Welsh preachers seem to be aware—that the Celtic mind is naturally jealous of the paid spiritual officials of an alien race. That it is not incapable of entertaining Protestantism when fairly and voluntarily offered the dominance of the Free Church in the Highlands and of Dissent in Wales gives us good reason to believe, though it is quite probable that no hope of success in this sense and on a fair field will ever reconcile the Irish Church to the loss of its unjust privileges. That the voluntary principle has grown strong within the Free Church is quite true; nor is it to be wondered at, however astonishing it may be that this should be brought forward as an argument against the power of that principle. Twenty years ago Free Churchmen held the Church and State doctrine, although they declined to practise it except on their own terms. Rightly or wrongly, experience has convinced most or many of them that voluntaryism is a better and more practicable system than that of State aid and dictation. The growth of opinion as to Church government may be a vile heresy in the eyes of Churchmen who are wont to believe that all truth was evolved somehow in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth; yet it is perhaps not the least healthy symptom of the voluntary system —*Pall Mall Gazette.*

NOTICES.

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A. Menist, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.
DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of judges of the profession which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.
My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably, that since she has commenced wearing them she has become so much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation proclaim to the world the powers of your glasses, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."
Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land, Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M. D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.
Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.
THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M. D.,
Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.
St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.
Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied myself and friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.
29 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.
Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near-sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.
JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.
Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.
CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.
I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and to such much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them.
THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 20, St. James's Square, Bath, February 25, 1864.
Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.
JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.
To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdowne Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.
Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.
G. E. GOWAN,
Mr. Menist. Lieut.-General, R. A.

From the Rev. William Hanks.
Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance. WILLIAM HANKS.
93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.
Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.
I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.
Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience. I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.
Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight. GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

From Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.
I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the use of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.
HENRY HUTCHINGS, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.
I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are fitted on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them. JOHN B. GILL, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.
Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.
G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.
Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.
EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 19, 1863.
Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,
JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.
Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.
Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 20 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.
Sir,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.—I am, Sir, yours, &c., E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.
Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles. HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.
Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them. ALLEN DUKE, M.D.,
Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Ryde.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar of the Cinque Ports, Castle Hill, Dover.
Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very serviceable and beneficial; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most strongly recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance. EDWARD KNOCKER.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866
I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. A. Menist in Optical Science, all elevations from the refractive and accommodative power of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently enabled to supply such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having received myself much benefit from the use of Mr. A. Menist's lenses I herewith acknowledge the obligation to Mr. A. Menist.
JOHN GREYLING, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakspear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.
Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses on several times. I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving to it. I can recommend him. G. SHAKSPEAR, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcey, Folkstone, May 29, 1866.
DEAR SIR,—The spectacles you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realized all that your reputation as an Optician lead me to expect from the use of them. Faithfully yours,
Mr. Menist. JAMES KELCEY.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.
Lady Oliver of Millfield, Ryde, I.W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist with glasses, and has found them of great service.
March 23, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.
Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging the benefit he has received by purchasing a pair of spectacles from Mr. Menist.
March 14, 1865.

From H. Scott Gibb, Esq., Woodlynch, St. John's, Ryde.
Mr. Menist supplied me with several pairs of his glasses on his former visits to Ryde, and I have experienced great benefits from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.
Woodlynch, March 15, 1865. H. SCOTT GIBB.

From Captain T. B. Maynard, Holmwood, Ryde.
Mr. T. B. Maynard of Holmwood, near Ryde, has bought glasses from Mr. Menist, and has found them very valuable and suitable to the eye.
March 15, 1865.

Newport, Isle of Wight, May 18, 1865.
I have used Mr. Menist's spectacles for the last five years, and am happy to bear testimony to their superior quality.
H. WATERWORTH, Esq., F.R.C.S.

From J. Davids, Esq., M.D., West Cowes, Isle of